

1990

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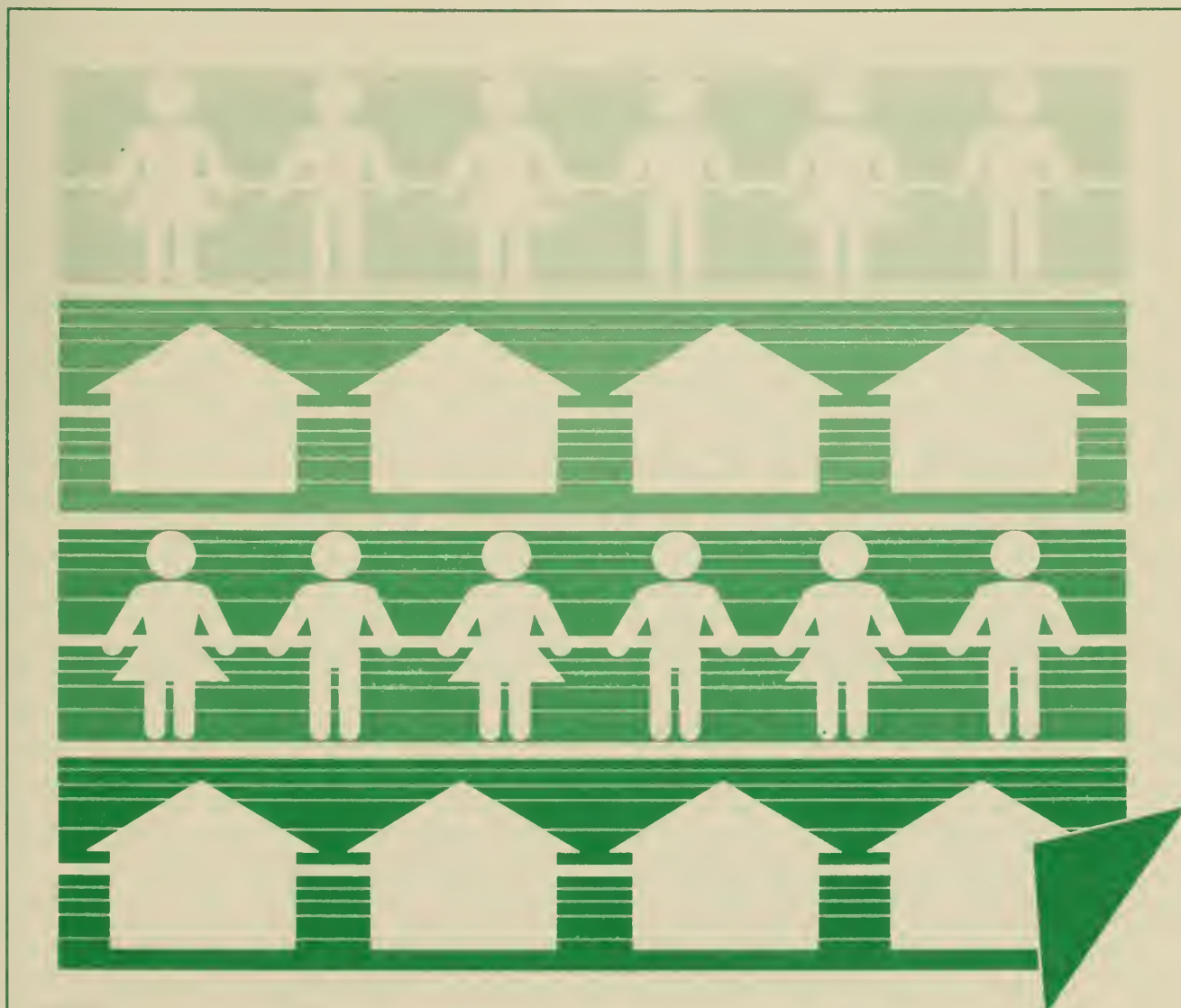
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The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-273

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Rapid City, SD MSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title				Headnote				Column head				
Heading				Spanner				Boxhead				
Stubhead				Stub				Data field				
Sidehead				Page number and State name				Report title				
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990				[Data not reported for nonmetropolitan areas, nonmetropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas]				Total				
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.," next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.," next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA		
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas			121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
53	Puerto Rico			126	Danville, VA MSA
54	Not Assigned	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
				130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Exarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
				343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
PENNINGTON COUNTY, SD	
109.01 -----	109 (pt.)
109.02 -----	109 (pt.)
109.03 -----	109 (pt.)
110.01 -----	110 (pt.)
110.02 -----	110 (pt.)
110.03 -----	110 (pt.)
117 -----	117 (pt.)
117 -----	117 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
PENNINGTON COUNTY, SD	
109 -----	109 01 109 02 109 03
110 -----	110 01 110 02 110 03 (pt.)
117 -----	110 03 (pt.) 117

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County						
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	7 190.8	7 190.8	91.5	4.5	50.0	37.2	41.1	3.1	12.5	51.9
Square miles	2 776.4	2 776.4	35.3	1.8	19.3	14.4	15.9	1.2	4.8	20.0
AGE										
All persons	81 343	81 343	54 523	4 062	5 993	2 933	5 619	2 775	4 034	3 545
Under 5 years	7 512	7 512	4 676	297	573	336	578	157	292	247
5 to 9 years	6 894	6 894	4 341	255	587	242	636	200	322	297
10 to 14 years	6 160	6 160	3 904	270	511	177	535	209	331	381
15 to 19 years	5 493	5 493	3 747	233	391	168	410	185	293	247
20 to 24 years	6 698	6 698	4 699	322	371	235	364	87	142	104
25 to 34 years	15 147	15 147	9 857	650	1 244	663	1 282	332	494	495
35 to 44 years	11 941	11 941	7 928	568	1 071	376	847	429	776	816
45 to 54 years	7 236	7 236	4 895	350	473	235	428	287	553	462
55 to 64 years	6 129	6 129	4 223	355	259	232	316	312	416	297
65 to 74 years	4 639	4 639	3 488	395	195	168	139	234	287	140
75 to 84 years	2 696	2 696	2 105	283	224	77	70	199	118	52
85 years and over	798	798	660	84	94	24	14	144	10	7
3 and 4 years	2 894	2 894	1 816	108	234	137	238	65	124	98
16 years and over	59 688	59 688	40 892	3 186	4 243	2 141	3 775	2 162	3 007	2 561
18 years and over	57 562	57 562	39 510	3 099	4 078	2 079	3 588	2 090	2 870	2 450
21 years and over	53 995	53 995	36 916	2 950	3 862	1 973	3 394	2 004	2 759	2 356
60 years and over	11 118	11 118	8 328	941	616	387	360	744	588	343
62 years and over	9 907	9 907	7 484	868	571	329	313	682	510	290
Median	30.1	30.1	30.7	35.1	29.7	29.3	27.4	40.0	36.9	35.0
Female	41 044	41 044	27 862	2 160	3 060	1 468	2 750	1 473	2 033	1 771
Under 5 years	3 662	3 662	2 267	135	282	159	279	77	149	128
5 to 9 years	3 415	3 415	2 175	122	282	117	301	99	167	159
10 to 14 years	3 055	3 055	1 979	145	268	86	242	97	153	189
15 to 19 years	2 699	2 699	1 827	106	201	89	205	81	157	119
20 to 24 years	3 180	3 180	2 191	172	170	120	183	35	63	45
25 to 34 years	7 437	7 437	4 815	306	625	324	634	169	261	255
35 to 44 years	5 917	5 917	3 973	302	523	192	411	217	390	416
45 to 54 years	3 720	3 720	2 573	181	245	120	221	146	281	219
55 to 64 years	3 160	3 160	2 233	195	122	110	152	167	207	138
65 to 74 years	2 544	2 544	1 985	248	123	96	69	125	143	71
75 to 84 years	1 659	1 659	1 338	182	152	39	45	141	54	27
85 years and over	596	596	506	66	67	16	8	119	8	5
3 and 4 years	1 386	1 386	884	48	113	61	103	31	65	48
16 years and over	30 368	30 368	21 069	1 733	2 185	1 087	1 885	1 179	1 520	1 267
18 years and over	29 333	29 333	20 398	1 697	2 108	1 057	1 789	1 149	1 446	1 210
21 years and over	27 573	27 573	19 139	1 614	1 989	1 001	1 694	1 111	1 393	1 171
60 years and over	6 359	6 359	4 939	597	396	210	189	477	292	163
62 years and over	5 757	5 757	4 522	561	372	184	168	445	255	136
Median	30.9	30.9	32.1	37.6	30.2	29.8	27.7	43.1	36.8	34.7
Male	40 299	40 299	26 661	1 902	2 933	1 465	2 869	1 302	2 001	1 774
Median age	29.3	29.3	29.6	32.4	29.1	28.8	27.1	36.7	37.1	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	81 343	81 343	54 523	4 062	5 993	2 933	5 619	2 775	4 034	3 545
In households	79 754	79 754	53 076	4 041	5 860	2 933	5 619	2 562	4 034	3 545
Householder	30 553	30 553	21 152	1 855	2 113	1 156	1 823	980	1 429	1 243
Family householder	21 762	21 762	14 329	1 029	1 581	819	1 515	723	1 234	1 028
Nonfamily householder	8 791	8 791	6 823	826	532	337	308	257	195	215
Living alone	7 154	7 154	5 590	726	433	278	220	239	156	169
Spouse	17 851	17 851	11 417	829	1 394	660	1 263	653	1 133	959
Child	26 182	26 182	16 740	1 060	2 110	926	2 194	828	1 340	1 230
Other relatives	1 864	1 864	1 391	92	78	72	107	53	57	29
Nonrelatives	3 304	3 304	2 376	205	165	119	232	48	75	84
Institutionalized persons	776	776	680	—	82	—	—	213	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	813	813	767	21	51	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.61	2.61	2.51	2.18	2.77	2.54	3.08	2.61	2.82	2.85
Persons per family	3.11	3.11	3.06	2.93	3.27	3.02	3.35	3.12	3.05	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	8 133	8 133	6 253	762	513	269	223	577	415	199
In households	7 679	7 679	5 887	748	473	269	223	380	415	199
Householder	5 382	5 382	4 179	550	338	187	145	269	248	125
Nonfamily householder	2 512	2 512	2 069	323	202	89	49	144	61	38
Living alone	2 440	2 440	2 013	310	198	84	48	144	56	38
Spouse	1 922	1 922	1 440	163	112	64	52	92	143	61
Other relatives	285	285	210	22	19	15	21	15	20	9
Nonrelatives	90	90	58	13	4	3	5	4	4	4
Institutionalized persons	429	429	344	—	39	—	—	197	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	25	25	22	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	21 762	21 762	14 329	1 029	1 581	819	1 515	723	1 234	1 028
With own children under 18 years	11 811	11 811	7 471	481	968	443	993	345	591	566
Number of own children under 18 years	22 485	22 485	14 114	911	1 859	815	1 945	664	1 135	1 077
Married-couple families	17 851	17 851	11 417	829	1 394	660	1 263	653	1 133	959
With own children under 18 years	9 089	9 089	5 495	357	832	333	795	304	520	518
Number of own children under 18 years	17 626	17 626	10 556	698	1 634	616	1 608	585	1 015	1 002
Female householder, no husband present	3 121	3 121	2 391	156	144	123	194	52	81	43
With own children under 18 years	2 254	2 254	1 681	101	105	92	153	30	58	31
Number of own children under 18 years	4 097	4 097	3 089	181	177	158	258	55	101	48
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	29 865	29 865	20 161	1 482	2 094	1 072	1 942	1 009	1 525	1 325
Never married	8 156	8 156	6 059	409	520	259	463	211	280	247
Now married, except separated	18 428	18 428	11 834	862	1 427	676	1 291	687	1 148	975
Separated	380	380	263	22	18	12	30	9	11	15
Widowed	556	556	391	49	35	25	23	39	17	11
Divorced	2 345	2 345	1 614	140	94	100	135	63	69	77
Females 15 years and over	30 912	30 912	21 441	1 758	2 228	1 106	1 928	1 200	1 564	1 295
Never married	5 675	5 675	4 275	336	387	184	333	141	234	189
Now married, except separated	18 353	18 353	11 785	860	1 424	672	1 285	687	1 145	975
Separated	496	496	359	27	23	18	20	8	20	8
Widowed	3 055	3 055	2 458	298	220	96	106	273	88	57
Divorced	3 333	3 333	2 564	237	174	136	184	91	77	66

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County—Con.			Rapid City city, Pennington County					
	Tract 111	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.5	52.0	84.2	.4	2.9	6.1	4.4	4.0	2.7
Square miles	1.0	20.1	32.5	.1	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.0
AGE									
All persons	2 695	5 324	7 270	359	1 432	6 407	5 080	2 092	3 091
Under 5 years	162	360	870	1	78	644	583	140	291
5 to 9 years	183	439	797	1	52	553	427	85	280
10 to 14 years	177	427	627	1	54	483	355	57	216
15 to 19 years	156	361	540	38	106	461	324	319	182
20 to 24 years	253	267	742	103	315	705	553	500	253
25 to 34 years	569	714	1 614	98	265	1 193	1 009	414	682
35 to 44 years	411	853	964	57	161	854	613	169	393
45 to 54 years	246	702	522	18	86	455	420	126	241
55 to 64 years	181	579	336	23	77	414	365	126	242
65 to 74 years	202	423	153	9	107	348	276	95	194
75 to 84 years	136	163	76	6	95	215	132	52	100
85 years and over	19	36	29	4	36	82	23	9	17
3 and 4 years	65	155	333	—	25	239	225	38	113
16 years and over	2 145	4 007	4 872	355	1 239	4 655	3 665	1 804	2 266
18 years and over	2 077	3 856	4 661	353	1 213	4 471	3 548	1 784	2 185
21 years and over	1 971	3 682	4 282	295	1 077	4 127	3 286	1 357	2 077
60 years and over	440	909	402	29	280	857	601	210	436
62 years and over	405	793	339	22	264	774	533	189	377
Median	32.5	35.9	25.3	28.0	28.5	27.5	27.5	24.3	29.4
Female	1 375	2 758	3 564	86	742	3 278	2 631	841	1 627
Under 5 years	74	161	420	—	34	316	285	57	146
5 to 9 years	88	238	402	—	18	273	225	40	147
10 to 14 years	100	211	289	1	27	248	184	29	120
15 to 19 years	74	179	278	9	55	236	166	109	98
20 to 24 years	123	143	350	25	149	328	275	158	137
25 to 34 years	275	368	782	23	120	579	494	155	343
35 to 44 years	208	438	456	5	79	425	326	74	193
45 to 54 years	131	379	268	2	41	243	217	65	130
55 to 64 years	93	300	174	6	46	229	190	65	131
65 to 74 years	121	230	72	8	69	196	165	52	113
75 to 84 years	75	91	49	5	74	141	90	29	59
85 years and over	13	20	24	2	30	64	14	8	10
3 and 4 years	23	77	153	—	13	122	108	20	57
16 years and over	1 098	2 097	2 401	84	660	2 400	1 912	709	1 193
18 years and over	1 063	2 026	2 299	82	647	2 315	1 855	697	1 148
21 years and over	1 016	1 934	2 106	72	574	2 128	1 712	566	1 090
60 years and over	254	493	225	17	193	511	361	118	249
62 years and over	236	431	191	15	188	467	330	108	218
Median	33.6	36.4	25.5	27.0	32.0	28.5	28.5	26.3	29.7
Male	1 320	2 566	3 706	273	690	3 129	2 449	1 251	1 464
Median age	31.3	35.3	25.2	28.3	26.5	26.6	26.9	23.0	29.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 695	5 324	7 270	359	1 432	6 407	5 080	2 092	3 091
In households	2 684	5 324	7 147	144	1 375	6 286	5 008	1 607	3 091
Householder	1 223	2 020	2 399	110	754	2 430	1 954	775	1 222
Family householder	719	1 568	1 850	19	271	1 604	1 324	387	853
Nonfamily householder	504	452	549	91	483	826	630	388	369
Living alone	410	386	408	80	394	652	482	289	293
Spouse	559	1 360	1 390	17	183	1 092	930	263	657
Child	692	1 710	2 725	5	251	2 127	1 662	355	990
Other relatives	66	96	280	—	28	253	181	43	84
Nonrelatives	144	138	353	12	159	384	281	171	138
Institutionalized persons	11	—	51	215	—	75	13	24	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	72	—	57	46	59	461	—
Persons per household	2.19	2.64	2.98	1.31	1.82	2.59	2.56	2.07	2.53
Persons per family	2.83	3.02	3.38	2.16	2.70	3.16	3.09	2.71	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	357	622	258	19	238	431	156	156	311
In households	357	622	211	19	238	573	431	156	311
Householder	244	405	158	15	204	416	322	115	221
Nonfamily householder	112	147	57	12	160	218	182	55	93
Living alone	109	141	53	11	159	211	177	52	93
Spouse	99	180	33	4	28	126	93	39	79
Other relatives	10	29	14	—	5	26	13	2	9
Nonrelatives	4	8	6	—	1	5	3	—	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	46	—	—	66	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	719	1 568	1 850	19	271	1 604	1 324	387	853
With own children under 18 years	323	752	1 197	4	116	899	754	175	456
Number of own children under 18 years	576	1 404	2 376	5	198	1 765	1 396	290	851
Married-couple families	559	1 360	1 390	17	183	1 092	930	263	657
With own children under 18 years	224	604	867	2	63	543	469	95	320
Number of own children under 18 years	417	1 147	1 716	2	111	1 089	876	146	615
Female householder, no husband present	129	166	359	1	67	434	342	95	167
With own children under 18 years	85	122	264	1	45	312	256	71	120
Number of own children under 18 years	134	217	551	1	77	615	475	122	209
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 060	1 950	2 523	271	585	2 286	1 778	1 095	1 090
Never married	324	399	741	172	301	899	565	697	298
Now married, except separated	566	1 389	1 466	39	197	1 144	982	293	676
Separated	16	12	40	23	12	40	28	14	15
Widowed	22	35	36	3	21	48	22	14	19
Divorced	132	115	240	34	54	238	181	77	82
Females 15 years and over	1 113	2 148	2 453	85	663	2 441	1 937	715	1 214
Never married	227	336	489	44	232	589	431	255	238
Now married, except separated	576	1 388	1 455	23	192	1 131	975	272	676
Separated	19	23	75	—	11	60	56	17	16
Widowed	117	184	142	9	135	292	185	63	122
Divorced	174	217	292	9	93	369	290	108	162

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.3	3.5	8.3	11.9	1	3.0	8.8	4.1	2.4
Square miles .....	.9	1.4	3.2	4.6	—	1.2	3.4	1.6	.9
AGE									
All persons	4 270	4 052	5 708	1 349	1	2 775	3 839	1 921	2 695
Under 5 years	393	296	560	172	—	157	280	127	162
5 to 9 years	346	255	555	102	—	200	304	157	183
10 to 14 years	279	270	491	80	—	209	309	188	177
15 to 19 years	243	233	378	48	—	185	279	131	156
20 to 24 years	375	321	358	97	—	87	134	67	253
25 to 34 years	807	648	1 193	370	—	332	467	251	569
35 to 44 years	540	568	1 011	160	—	429	731	433	411
45 to 54 years	360	348	425	90	—	287	538	263	246
55 to 64 years	387	351	238	87	—	312	392	176	181
65 to 74 years	296	395	185	93	—	234	280	92	202
75 to 84 years	184	283	221	38	—	199	115	33	136
85 years and over	60	84	93	12	1	144	10	3	19
3 and 4 years	152	108	228	65	—	65	119	50	65
16 years and over	3 205	3 177	4 025	984	1	2 162	2 868	1 422	2 145
18 years and over	3 133	3 090	3 867	969	1	2 090	2 737	1 361	2 077
21 years and over	2 935	2 941	3 658	931	1	2 004	2 632	1 312	1 971
60 years and over	746	939	595	195	1	744	564	212	440
62 years and over	671	867	552	166	1	682	493	174	405
Median	30.7	35.0	29.5	29.5	85.5	40.0	37.2	36.0	32.5
Female	2 225	2 155	2 915	690	1	1 473	1 928	973	1 375
Under 5 years	198	135	274	88	—	77	143	67	74
5 to 9 years	175	122	263	51	—	99	156	86	88
10 to 14 years	132	145	256	36	—	97	137	95	100
15 to 19 years	120	106	196	26	—	81	146	63	74
20 to 24 years	182	171	164	53	—	35	59	28	123
25 to 34 years	406	305	601	175	—	169	248	129	275
35 to 44 years	279	302	492	83	—	217	370	225	208
45 to 54 years	198	180	223	48	—	146	273	126	131
55 to 64 years	212	193	114	45	—	167	194	85	93
65 to 74 years	151	248	117	56	—	125	142	48	121
75 to 84 years	122	182	149	19	—	141	52	19	75
85 years and over	50	66	66	10	1	119	8	2	13
3 and 4 years	77	48	110	29	—	31	63	25	23
16 years and over	1 698	1 728	2 079	508	1	1 179	1 451	713	1 098
18 years and over	1 664	1 692	2 005	500	1	1 149	1 382	680	1 063
21 years and over	1 559	1 609	1 889	478	1	1 111	1 333	660	1 016
60 years and over	434	596	383	113	1	477	283	106	254
62 years and over	402	560	359	99	1	445	249	85	236
Median	32.0	37.6	30.0	29.8	85.5	43.1	37.1	35.8	33.6
Male	2 045	1 897	2 793	659	—	1 302	1 911	948	1 320
Median age	29.6	32.4	28.8	29.3	—	36.7	37.2	36.4	31.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 270	4 052	5 708	1 349	1	2 775	3 839	1 921	2 695
In households	4 223	4 031	5 575	1 349	1	2 562	3 839	1 921	2 684
Householder	1 723	1 850	2 000	562	1	980	1 366	696	1 223
Family householder	1 174	1 025	1 504	379	—	723	1 181	564	719
Nonfamily householder	549	825	496	183	1	257	185	132	504
Living alone	439	725	410	157	1	239	150	102	410
Spouse	891	825	1 322	314	—	653	1 082	518	559
Child	1 272	1 059	2 029	398	—	828	1 269	643	692
Other relatives	113	92	75	35	—	53	56	17	66
Nonrelatives	224	205	149	40	—	48	66	47	144
Institutionalized persons	47	—	82	—	—	213	—	—	11
Other persons in group quarters	—	21	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.45	2.18	2.79	2.40	1.00	2.61	2.81	2.76	2.19
Persons per family	2.94	2.93	3.28	2.97	—	3.12	3.04	3.09	2.83
Persons 65 years and over	540	762	499	143	1	405	405	128	357
In households	498	748	459	143	1	380	405	128	357
Householder	348	550	329	102	1	269	241	82	244
Nonfamily householder	146	323	197	54	1	144	60	28	112
Living alone	143	310	193	52	1	144	55	28	109
Spouse	129	163	109	31	—	92	140	39	99
Other relatives	19	22	17	9	—	15	20	4	10
Nonrelatives	2	13	4	1	—	4	4	3	4
Institutionalized persons	42	—	39	—	—	197	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 174	1 025	1 504	379	—	723	1 181	564	719
With own children under 18 years	579	480	932	212	—	345	561	291	323
Number of own children under 18 years	1 066	910	1 788	366	—	664	1 074	552	576
Married-couple families	891	825	1 322	314	—	653	1 082	518	559
With own children under 18 years	382	356	798	172	—	304	492	258	224
Number of own children under 18 years	705	697	1 565	302	—	585	956	500	417
Female householder, no husband present	234	156	141	51	—	52	80	30	129
With own children under 18 years	170	101	104	35	—	30	57	21	85
Number of own children under 18 years	329	181	176	54	—	55	100	32	134
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 532	1 478	1 980	480	—	1 009	1 454	724	1 060
Never married	412	409	494	104	—	211	267	143	324
Now married, except separated	913	858	1 354	321	—	687	1 097	530	566
Separated	15	22	18	7	—	9	9	5	16
Widowed	38	49	35	8	—	39	17	4	22
Divorced	154	140	79	40	—	63	64	42	132
Females 15 years and over	1 720	1 753	2 122	515	1	1 200	1 492	725	1 113
Never married	305	335	375	75	—	141	219	107	227
Now married, except separated	924	856	1 350	320	—	687	1 094	530	576
Separated	34	27	23	4	—	8	20	4	19
Widowed	216	298	215	56	1	273	87	35	117
Divorced	241	237	159	60	—	91	72	49	174

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.			Remainder of Pennington County				
	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.0	6.8	16.8	1.0	41.7	25.2	41.0	.1
Square miles	1.2	2.6	6.5	.4	16.1	9.7	15.8	—
AGE								
All persons	2 976	4 238	2 238	10	285	1 584	5 618	—
Under 5 years	212	278	302	1	13	164	578	—
5 to 9 years	204	339	298	—	32	140	636	—
10 to 14 years	208	320	207	—	20	97	535	—
15 to 19 years	182	299	183	—	13	120	410	—
20 to 24 years	207	221	150	1	13	138	364	—
25 to 34 years	518	566	475	2	51	293	1 282	—
35 to 44 years	403	672	323	—	60	216	847	—
45 to 54 years	292	569	131	2	48	145	428	—
55 to 64 years	299	464	89	4	21	145	316	—
65 to 74 years	281	352	49	—	10	75	139	—
75 to 84 years	141	128	27	—	3	39	70	—
85 years and over	29	30	4	—	1	12	13	—
3 and 4 years	83	124	117	—	6	72	238	—
16 years and over	2 311	3 223	1 385	9	218	1 157	3 774	—
18 years and over	2 230	3 101	1 300	9	211	1 110	3 587	—
21 years and over	2 131	2 957	1 224	9	204	1 042	3 393	—
60 years and over	611	743	125	2	21	192	359	—
62 years and over	551	653	110	1	19	163	312	—
Median	34.1	36.2	24.3	49.0	35.1	29.1	27.4	—
Female	1 594	2 184	1 144	5	145	778	2 749	—
Under 5 years	100	119	154	—	8	71	279	—
5 to 9 years	102	180	150	—	19	66	301	—
10 to 14 years	107	162	103	—	12	50	242	—
15 to 19 years	95	149	98	—	5	63	205	—
20 to 24 years	111	114	79	1	6	67	183	—
25 to 34 years	271	284	238	1	24	149	634	—
35 to 44 years	209	341	145	—	31	109	411	—
45 to 54 years	161	313	76	1	22	72	221	—
55 to 64 years	167	243	53	2	8	65	152	—
65 to 74 years	160	190	24	—	6	40	69	—
75 to 84 years	89	72	20	—	3	20	45	—
85 years and over	22	17	4	—	1	6	7	—
3 and 4 years	41	58	59	—	3	32	103	—
16 years and over	1 264	1 680	712	5	106	579	1 884	—
18 years and over	1 227	1 622	669	5	103	557	1 788	—
21 years and over	1 170	1 545	626	5	100	523	1 693	—
60 years and over	364	403	76	1	13	97	188	—
62 years and over	336	356	68	1	13	85	167	—
Median	35.3	37.2	24.4	45.5	33.3	29.9	27.6	—
Male	1 382	2 054	1 094	5	140	806	2 869	—
Median age	33.0	35.3	24.2	52.5	35.3	28.0	27.1	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 976	4 238	2 238	10	285	1 584	5 618	—
In households	2 976	4 238	2 166	10	285	1 584	5 618	—
Householder	1 266	1 615	625	5	113	594	1 822	—
Family householder	833	1 249	520	4	77	440	1 515	—
Nonfamily householder	433	366	105	1	36	154	307	—
Living alone	368	319	80	1	23	121	219	—
Spouse	675	1 109	327	4	72	346	1 263	—
Child	859	1 342	959	1	81	528	2 194	—
Other relatives	59	80	156	—	3	37	107	—
Nonrelatives	117	92	99	—	16	79	232	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.35	2.62	3.47	2.00	2.52	2.67	3.08	—
Persons per family	2.91	3.03	3.77	2.25	3.03	3.07	3.35	—
Persons 65 years and over	451	510	80	—	14	126	222	—
In households	451	510	79	—	14	126	222	—
Householder	326	336	58	—	9	85	144	—
Nonfamily householder	147	125	12	—	5	35	48	—
Living alone	140	123	12	—	5	32	47	—
Spouse	114	145	10	—	3	33	52	—
Other relatives	7	24	8	—	2	6	21	—
Nonrelatives	4	5	3	—	—	2	5	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	833	1 249	520	4	77	440	1 515	—
With own children under 18 years	396	596	352	1	36	231	993	—
Number of own children under 18 years	710	1 093	810	1	71	449	1 945	—
Married-couple families	675	1 109	327	4	72	346	1 263	—
With own children under 18 years	285	501	231	1	34	161	795	—
Number of own children under 18 years	527	942	521	1	69	314	1 608	—
Female householder, no husband present	141	113	158	—	3	72	194	—
With own children under 18 years	100	77	96	—	1	57	153	—
Number of own children under 18 years	160	122	247	—	1	104	258	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 067	1 578	694	4	114	592	1 942	—
Never married	273	328	245	—	26	155	463	—
Now married, except separated	690	1 132	355	4	73	355	1 291	—
Separated	9	7	14	—	—	5	30	—
Widowed	12	27	13	—	—	17	23	—
Divorced	83	84	67	—	15	60	135	—
Females 15 years and over	1 285	1 723	737	5	106	591	1 927	—
Never married	234	264	204	1	12	109	333	—
Now married, except separated	693	1 131	355	4	74	352	1 285	—
Separated	14	17	29	—	—	14	20	—
Widowed	158	154	42	—	5	40	105	—
Divorced	186	157	107	—	15	76	184	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Pennington County—Con.							
	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.8	47.8	.1	45.2	67.3	5.3	4 872.7	1 948.0
Square miles	1.5	18.5	—	17.5	26.0	2.1	1 881.3	752.1
AGE								
All persons	195	1 624	—	1 086	5 032	2 793	3 357	5 236
Under 5 years	12	120	—	82	568	653	286	359
5 to 9 years	18	140	—	100	499	319	247	422
10 to 14 years	22	193	—	107	420	169	263	430
15 to 19 years	14	116	—	62	357	99	239	316
20 to 24 years	8	37	—	46	592	452	157	191
25 to 34 years	27	244	—	148	1 139	870	463	771
35 to 44 years	45	383	—	181	641	175	502	963
45 to 54 years	15	199	—	133	391	41	327	612
55 to 64 years	24	121	—	115	247	11	360	542
65 to 74 years	7	48	—	71	104	4	270	423
75 to 84 years	3	19	—	35	49	—	200	173
85 years and over	—	4	—	6	25	—	43	34
3 and 4 years	5	48	—	31	216	205	111	146
16 years and over	139	1 139	—	784	3 487	1 633	2 505	3 951
18 years and over	133	1 089	—	755	3 361	1 598	2 386	3 813
21 years and over	127	1 044	—	725	3 058	1 514	2 295	3 668
60 years and over	24	131	—	166	277	11	703	904
62 years and over	17	116	—	140	229	9	625	792
Median	33.8	34.0	—	34.9	25.6	22.5	35.4	36.2
Female	105	798	—	574	2 420	1 369	1 678	2 561
Under 5 years	6	61	—	42	266	322	153	187
5 to 9 years	11	73	—	58	252	144	117	199
10 to 14 years	16	94	—	49	186	81	131	215
15 to 19 years	11	56	—	30	180	61	117	144
20 to 24 years	4	17	—	29	271	240	85	86
25 to 34 years	13	126	—	84	544	418	231	398
35 to 44 years	20	191	—	97	311	74	237	463
45 to 54 years	8	93	—	66	192	22	162	288
55 to 64 years	13	53	—	57	121	6	183	267
65 to 74 years	1	23	—	40	48	1	129	202
75 to 84 years	2	8	—	19	29	—	104	91
85 years and over	—	3	—	3	20	—	29	21
3 and 4 years	2	23	—	19	94	105	57	64
16 years and over	69	554	—	417	1 689	810	1 258	1 928
18 years and over	64	530	—	404	1 630	797	1 191	1 866
21 years and over	60	511	—	389	1 480	741	1 143	1 789
60 years and over	9	57	—	90	149	5	357	454
62 years and over	6	51	—	75	123	5	315	394
Median	30.5	33.4	—	34.4	25.9	22.4	35.2	36.1
Male	90	826	—	512	2 612	1 424	1 679	2 675
Median age	36.6	34.5	—	35.6	25.4	22.6	35.6	36.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	195	1 624	—	1 086	5 032	2 793	3 357	5 236
In households	195	1 624	—	1 086	4 981	2 792	3 312	5 191
Householder	63	547	—	405	1 774	809	1 274	1 995
Family householder	53	464	—	319	1 330	759	941	1 531
Nonfamily householder	10	83	—	86	444	50	333	464
Living alone	6	67	—	67	328	35	303	394
Spouse	51	441	—	251	1 063	708	837	1 398
Child	71	587	—	368	1 766	1 203	1 075	1 568
Other relatives	1	12	—	16	124	29	62	82
Nonrelatives	9	37	—	46	254	43	64	148
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	51	—	45	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	45
Persons per household	3.10	2.97	—	2.68	2.81	3.45	2.60	2.60
Persons per family	3.32	3.24	—	2.99	3.22	3.56	3.10	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	10	71	—	112	178	4	513	630
In households	10	71	—	112	132	4	474	627
Householder	7	43	—	69	100	3	330	413
Nonfamily householder	1	10	—	22	45	2	145	130
Living alone	1	10	—	18	41	2	144	127
Spouse	3	22	—	35	23	—	125	186
Other relatives	—	5	—	5	6	1	15	14
Nonrelatives	—	1	—	3	3	—	4	14
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	46	—	39	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	53	464	—	319	1 330	759	941	1 531
With own children under 18 years	30	275	—	156	845	643	454	676
Number of own children under 18 years	61	525	—	311	1 566	1 174	940	1 328
Married-couple families	51	441	—	251	1 063	708	837	1 398
With own children under 18 years	28	260	—	103	636	594	393	589
Number of own children under 18 years	59	502	—	205	1 195	1 105	827	1 185
Female householder, no husband present	1	13	—	53	201	36	67	90
With own children under 18 years	1	10	—	45	168	34	43	61
Number of own children under 18 years	1	16	—	95	304	44	80	105
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	71	601	—	372	1 829	830	1 284	2 065
Never married	13	104	—	71	496	69	291	409
Now married, except separated	51	445	—	257	1 111	731	854	1 422
Separated	2	10	—	5	26	6	9	24
Widowed	—	7	—	8	23	—	48	39
Divorced	5	35	—	31	173	24	82	171
Females 15 years and over	72	570	—	425	1 716	822	1 277	1 960
Never married	15	82	—	72	285	65	177	249
Now married, except separated	51	445	—	257	1 100	720	860	1 420
Separated	—	4	—	6	46	11	12	24
Widowed	1	22	—	30	100	4	154	136
Divorced	5	17	—	60	185	22	74	131

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Pennington County		Rapid City city, Pennington County					Remainder of Pennington County	
	Rapid City, SD MSA	Total	Rapid City city	Tract 114	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 107	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	
AGE											
All persons	72 769	72 769	48 082	5 755	4 877	4 000	3 843	1 260	4 495	2 164	
Under 5 years	6 188	6 188	3 720	641	422	404	320	149	492	509	
5 to 9 years	5 851	5 851	3 549	583	344	279	277	153	430	254	
10 to 14 years	5 321	5 321	3 274	464	317	249	244	100	364	129	
15 to 19 years	4 766	4 766	3 193	389	348	239	201	82	307	72	
20 to 24 years	5 838	5 838	4 084	620	553	448	344	89	531	349	
25 to 34 years	13 516	13 516	8 685	1 370	944	813	728	331	1 039	682	
35 to 44 years	10 965	10 965	7 176	788	673	500	497	210	578	129	
45 to 54 years	6 753	6 753	4 524	421	372	360	338	70	351	28	
55 to 64 years	5 775	5 775	3 932	280	345	318	369	45	235	8	
65 to 74 years	4 437	4 437	3 304	119	297	249	286	22	97	4	
75 to 84 years	2 582	2 582	2 002	54	186	120	180	8	46	—	
85 years and over	777	777	639	26	76	21	59	1	25	—	
3 and 4 years	2 399	2 399	1 454	240	162	156	121	55	185	154	
16 years and over	54 451	54 451	36 931	3 996	3 740	3 035	2 965	835	3 161	1 259	
18 years and over	52 626	52 626	35 779	3 853	3 611	2 949	2 909	800	3 053	1 233	
21 years and over	49 511	49 511	33 522	3 548	3 334	2 743	2 733	765	2 783	1 175	
60 years and over	10 627	10 627	7 897	314	743	538	723	53	261	8	
62 years and over	9 475	9 475	7 102	262	671	479	650	47	215	6	
Median	31.1	31.1	32.0	26.2	29.2	29.2	32.0	26.7	26.0	22.5	
Female	36 603	36 603	24 553	2 761	2 465	2 069	1 997	624	2 137	1 029	
Under 5 years	2 980	2 980	1 768	307	206	197	153	79	228	244	
5 to 9 years	2 905	2 905	1 799	296	172	158	147	77	219	113	
10 to 14 years	2 664	2 664	1 680	214	169	130	113	51	163	65	
15 to 19 years	2 326	2 326	1 544	195	175	122	102	36	159	47	
20 to 24 years	2 757	2 757	1 891	289	251	224	168	45	244	182	
25 to 34 years	6 610	6 610	4 236	653	444	385	361	166	487	313	
35 to 44 years	5 396	5 396	3 590	363	324	271	253	93	270	48	
45 to 54 years	3 427	3 427	2 352	201	196	180	182	38	163	13	
55 to 64 years	2 958	2 958	2 066	137	186	160	204	24	113	3	
65 to 74 years	2 426	2 426	1 877	53	163	150	146	9	44	—	
75 to 84 years	1 575	1 575	1 261	32	119	80	119	5	27	—	
85 years and over	579	579	489	21	60	12	49	1	20	—	
3 and 4 years	1 136	1 136	690	111	78	71	59	29	82	77	
16 years and over	27 580	27 580	18 991	1 909	1 888	1 568	1 568	406	1 503	597	
18 years and over	26 703	26 703	18 440	1 844	1 834	1 527	1 540	392	1 452	588	
21 years and over	25 168	25 168	17 347	1 694	1 681	1 414	1 444	375	1 319	547	
60 years and over	6 056	6 056	4 671	168	438	322	421	28	140	2	
62 years and over	5 483	5 483	4 278	142	400	295	389	27	115	2	
Median	32.0	32.0	33.4	26.2	30.1	29.9	33.3	26.6	26.0	22.1	
Male	36 166	36 166	23 529	2 994	2 412	1 931	1 846	636	2 358	1 135	
Median age	30.3	30.3	30.7	26.2	28.3	28.4	30.6	26.9	26.1	22.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	72 769	72 769	48 082	5 755	4 877	4 000	3 843	1 260	4 495	2 164	
In households	71 467	71 467	46 906	5 673	4 783	3 982	3 798	1 226	4 447	2 163	
Householder	28 233	28 233	19 360	2 047	1 995	1 659	1 608	411	1 636	648	
Family householder	20 010	20 010	13 017	1 553	1 281	1 102	1 087	327	1 226	603	
Nonfamily householder	8 223	8 223	6 343	494	714	557	521	84	410	40	
Living alone	6 740	6 740	5 235	368	563	430	423	62	306	30	
Spouse	16 680	16 680	10 685	1 225	916	812	842	254	971	528	
Child	22 529	22 529	14 008	2 036	1 446	1 192	1 071	489	1 547	937	
Other relatives	1 280	1 280	900	105	135	91	90	22	83	17	
Nonrelatives	2 745	2 745	1 953	260	291	228	187	50	210	33	
Institutionalized persons	626	626	534	48	61	9	45	—	48	—	
Other persons in group quarters	676	676	642	34	33	9	—	34	—	1	
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.45	2.84	2.45	2.45	2.38	3.11	2.78	3.46	
Persons per family	3.06	3.06	2.99	3.24	3.03	2.97	2.87	3.46	3.19	3.58	
Persons 65 years and over	7 796	7 796	5 945	199	559	390	525	31	168	4	
In households	7 365	7 365	5 599	155	496	390	484	31	124	4	
Householder	5 160	5 160	3 976	113	366	292	337	19	94	3	
Nonfamily householder	2 405	2 405	1 971	47	194	163	140	5	42	2	
Living alone	2 342	2 342	1 922	44	189	158	138	5	39	2	
Spouse	1 874	1 874	1 397	26	113	88	126	5	21	—	
Other relatives	252	252	179	12	15	7	19	6	6	1	
Nonrelatives	79	79	47	4	2	3	2	1	3	—	
Institutionalized persons	408	408	326	44	58	—	41	—	44	—	
Other persons in group quarters	23	23	20	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	20 010	20 010	13 017	1 553	1 281	1 102	1 087	327	1 226	603	
With own children under 18 years	10 542	10 542	6 539	995	661	588	510	226	769	514	
Number of own children under 18 years	19 354	19 354	11 808	1 824	1 186	986	890	443	1 381	918	
Morried-couple families	16 872	16 872	10 757	1 259	947	833	848	258	1 001	568	
With own children under 18 years	8 394	8 394	5 039	771	442	398	351	179	592	480	
Number of own children under 18 years	15 922	15 922	9 421	1 460	835	697	638	360	1 100	877	
Female householder, no husband present	2 463	2 463	1 833	220	273	237	194	57	163	22	
With own children under 18 years	1 756	1 756	1 266	177	186	173	134	38	139	21	
Number of own children under 18 years	2 863	2 863	2 054	297	312	265	224	71	226	25	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over	27 355	27 355	18 233	2 123	1 876	1 484	1 418	441	1 682	665	
Never married	7 082	7 082	5 166	561	625	431	354	128	433	50	
Now married, except separated	17 319	17 319	11 066	1 310	985	858	867	270	1 040	589	
Separated	314	314	206	32	29	22	14	7	25	6	
Widowed	516	516	354	25	43	20	35	4	21	—	
Divorced	2 124	2 124	1 441	195	194	153	148	32	163	20	
Females 15 years and over	28 054	28 054	19 306	1 944	1 918	1 584	1 584	417	1 527	607	
Never married	4 817	4 817	3 572	317	402	334	257	77	240	47	
Now married, except separated	17 089	17 089	10 972	1 262	945	839	873	258	1 004	533	
Separated	374	374	259	48	36	25	30	13	35	7	
Widowed	2 855	2 855	2 281	107	245	154	206	12	95	3	
Divorced	2 919	2 919	2 222	210	290	232	218	57	153	17	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
AGE			
All persons	1 288	1 288	691
Under 5 years	219	219	110
5 to 9 years	123	123	59
10 to 14 years	105	105	59
15 to 19 years	89	89	50
20 to 24 years	197	197	107
25 to 34 years	323	323	160
35 to 44 years	136	136	88
45 to 54 years	60	60	33
55 to 64 years	25	25	16
65 to 74 years	6	6	4
75 to 84 years	4	4	4
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	66	66	34
16 years and over	820	820	452
18 years and over	785	785	429
21 years and over	724	724	398
60 years and over	22	22	16
62 years and over	20	20	14
Median	23.0	23.0	23.2
Female	543	543	274
Under 5 years	111	111	52
5 to 9 years	54	54	25
10 to 14 years	48	48	29
15 to 19 years	40	40	25
20 to 24 years	80	80	35
25 to 34 years	127	127	57
35 to 44 years	51	51	34
45 to 54 years	20	20	10
55 to 64 years	6	6	3
65 to 74 years	3	3	1
75 to 84 years	3	3	3
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	31	31	15
16 years and over	320	320	161
18 years and over	305	305	150
21 years and over	278	278	137
60 years and over	9	9	5
62 years and over	9	9	5
Median	21.5	21.5	21.0
Male	745	745	417
Median age	23.9	23.9	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 288	1 288	691
In households	1 277	1 277	680
Householder	459	459	263
Family householder	340	340	164
Nonfamily householder	119	119	99
Living alone	83	83	70
Spouse	202	202	91
Child	522	522	265
Other relatives	36	36	22
Nonrelatives	58	58	39
Institutionalized persons	4	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	7	7	7
Persons per household	2.89	2.89	2.62
Persons per family	3.38	3.38	3.35
Persons 65 years and over	11	11	9
In households	9	9	7
Householder	6	6	5
Nonfamily householder	3	3	3
Living alone	2	2	2
Spouse	2	2	2
Other relatives	1	1	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	340	340	164
With own children under 18 years	251	251	114
Number of own children under 18 years	476	476	243
Married-couple families	280	280	134
With own children under 18 years	200	200	88
Number of own children under 18 years	335	335	158
Female householder, no husband present	43	43	19
With own children under 18 years	35	35	15
Number of own children under 18 years	121	121	70
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	511	511	295
Never married	162	162	114
Now married, except separated	311	311	154
Separated	12	12	10
Widowed	3	3	3
Divorced	23	23	14
Females 15 years and over	330	330	168
Never married	85	85	53
Now married, except separated	203	203	90
Separated	11	11	9
Widowed	9	9	6
Divorced	22	22	10

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts / BNA's in Pennington County	Rapid City city, Pennington County			
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 114	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 114 (pt.)	
AGE								
All persons	5 835	5 835	4 852	1 159	1 193	873	916	
Under 5 years	911	911	745	187	179	133	144	
5 to 9 years	812	812	672	179	186	128	139	
10 to 14 years	624	624	503	127	134	95	97	
15 to 19 years	514	514	431	111	85	77	93	
20 to 24 years	485	485	402	82	97	77	59	
25 to 34 years	929	929	778	167	178	153	136	
35 to 44 years	655	655	547	126	136	82	103	
45 to 54 years	353	353	286	74	70	53	53	
55 to 64 years	267	267	228	50	53	41	44	
65 to 74 years	167	167	153	31	45	21	26	
75 to 84 years	100	100	89	22	26	11	19	
85 years and over	18	18	18	3	4	2	3	
3 and 4 years	361	361	290	82	65	53	59	
16 years and over	3 404	3 404	2 858	644	680	501	517	
18 years and over	3 185	3 185	2 677	589	639	473	468	
21 years and over	2 867	2 867	2 409	539	588	423	431	
60 years and over	398	398	353	82	93	52	71	
62 years and over	358	358	320	71	88	45	62	
Median	20.5	20.5	20.8	18.7	20.6	20.2	18.8	
Female								
Under 5 years	3 115	3 115	2 591	622	662	473	490	
5 to 9 years	478	478	402	91	92	70	73	
10 to 14 years	389	389	314	87	92	59	68	
15 to 19 years	297	297	240	61	67	49	47	
20 to 24 years	268	268	222	64	46	41	55	
25 to 34 years	261	261	217	46	59	36	33	
35 to 44 years	493	493	413	89	98	92	69	
45 to 54 years	353	353	285	65	74	40	50	
55 to 64 years	224	224	179	47	43	34	33	
65 to 74 years	159	159	140	34	37	28	29	
75 to 84 years	102	102	95	18	30	13	15	
85 years and over	74	74	67	17	20	9	15	
3 and 4 years	17	17	17	3	4	2	3	
16 years and over	1 84	184	157	38	39	29	30	
18 years and over	1 906	1 906	1 596	372	402	287	292	
21 years and over	1 791	1 791	1 500	341	379	272	264	
60 years and over	1 630	1 630	1 366	310	353	244	241	
62 years and over	259	259	235	55	66	35	48	
Median	238	238	217	47	62	32	41	
Male	22.4	22.4	22.6	20.9	22.6	22.8	20.3	
Median age	2 720	2 720	2 261	537	531	400	426	
	18.6	18.6	18.9	16.3	17.4	18.1	17.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 835	5 835	4 852	1 159	1 193	873	916	
In households	5 567	5 567	4 599	1 119	1 172	820	879	
Householder	1 466	1 466	1 236	257	320	228	201	
Family householder	1 129	1 129	953	222	244	174	181	
Nonfamily householder	337	337	283	35	76	54	20	
Living alone	254	254	218	28	62	41	17	
Spouse	575	575	432	92	107	80	64	
Child	2 630	2 630	2 190	544	565	388	439	
Other relatives	495	495	432	159	105	80	129	
Nonrelatives	401	401	309	67	75	44	46	
Institutionalized persons	141	141	137	3	11	4	—	
Other persons in group quarters	127	127	116	37	10	49	37	
Persons per household	3.42	3.42	3.41	3.98	3.36	3.30	4.14	
Persons per family	3.87	3.87	3.87	4.24	3.81	3.79	4.28	
Persons 65 years and over	285	285	260	56	75	34	48	
In households	266	266	244	53	69	34	47	
Householder	195	195	178	42	46	28	38	
Nonfamily householder	96	96	87	10	24	17	7	
Living alone	89	89	82	9	22	17	7	
Spouse	38	38	34	7	11	3	5	
Other relatives	23	23	22	2	9	3	2	
Nonrelatives	10	10	10	2	3	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	18	18	15	2	6	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 129	1 129	953	222	244	174	181	
With own children under 18 years	818	818	685	148	181	126	116	
Number of own children under 18 years	2 201	2 201	1 813	428	475	333	340	
Married-couple families	471	471	371	74	84	65	58	
With own children under 18 years	333	333	262	55	59	46	43	
Number of own children under 18 years	985	985	767	176	177	138	141	
Female householder, no husband present	570	570	506	124	144	92	101	
With own children under 18 years	428	428	376	76	112	71	58	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 059	1 059	929	216	277	176	171	
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 537	1 537	1 297	283	283	222	234	
Never married	741	741	649	137	141	108	114	
Now married, except separated	543	543	439	91	92	84	73	
Separated	46	46	40	6	8	5	6	
Widowed	32	32	29	11	2	9	9	
Divorced	175	175	140	38	40	23	32	
Females 15 years and over	1 951	1 951	1 635	383	411	295	302	
Never married	673	673	582	140	161	90	119	
Now married, except separated	653	653	506	119	118	98	88	
Separated	102	102	87	23	17	29	16	
Widowed	174	174	157	33	44	28	30	
Divorced	349	349	303	68	71	50	49	

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
AGE			
All persons -----	933	933	541
Under 5 years -----	116	116	63
5 to 9 years -----	72	72	33
10 to 14 years -----	77	77	39
15 to 19 years -----	83	83	46
20 to 24 years -----	98	98	60
25 to 34 years -----	246	246	146
35 to 44 years -----	140	140	81
45 to 54 years -----	47	47	32
55 to 64 years -----	36	36	24
65 to 74 years -----	11	11	10
75 to 84 years -----	7	7	7
85 years and over -----	-	-	-
3 and 4 years -----	46	46	25
16 years and over -----	650	650	396
18 years and over -----	616	616	379
21 years and over -----	575	575	356
60 years and over -----	35	35	29
62 years and over -----	25	25	20
Median -----	25.7	25.7	26.5
Female -----	552	552	293
Under 5 years -----	62	62	34
5 to 9 years -----	46	46	21
10 to 14 years -----	31	31	17
15 to 19 years -----	45	45	26
20 to 24 years -----	48	48	28
25 to 34 years -----	148	148	69
35 to 44 years -----	97	97	49
45 to 54 years -----	38	38	23
55 to 64 years -----	27	27	16
65 to 74 years -----	5	5	5
75 to 84 years -----	5	5	5
85 years and over -----	-	-	-
3 and 4 years -----	24	24	15
16 years and over -----	404	404	215
18 years and over -----	381	381	203
21 years and over -----	361	361	191
60 years and over -----	21	21	16
62 years and over -----	16	16	12
Median -----	27.5	27.5	27.2
Male -----	381	381	248
Median age -----	23.0	23.0	25.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	933	933	541
In households -----	930	930	538
Householder -----	216	216	158
Family householder -----	150	150	101
Nonfamily householder -----	66	66	57
Living alone -----	41	41	34
Spouse -----	288	288	141
Child -----	326	326	162
Other relatives -----	26	26	18
Nonrelatives -----	74	74	59
Institutionalized persons -----	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters -----	1	1	1
Persons per household -----	2.88	2.88	2.85
Persons per family -----	3.36	3.36	3.41
Persons 65 years and over -----	18	18	17
In households -----	17	17	16
Householder -----	9	9	8
Nonfamily householder -----	3	3	3
Living alone -----	2	2	2
Spouse -----	3	3	3
Other relatives -----	4	4	4
Nonrelatives -----	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons -----	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	150	150	101
With own children under 18 years -----	103	103	67
Number of own children under 18 years -----	298	298	149
Married-couple families -----	117	117	78
With own children under 18 years -----	79	79	52
Number of own children under 18 years -----	253	253	128
Female householder, no husband present -----	30	30	21
With own children under 18 years -----	23	23	14
Number of own children under 18 years -----	32	32	18
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	255	255	185
Never married -----	112	112	85
Now married, except separated -----	132	132	90
Separated -----	2	2	2
Widowed -----	2	2	2
Divorced -----	7	7	6
Females 15 years and over -----	413	413	221
Never married -----	66	66	44
Now married, except separated -----	300	300	148
Separated -----	8	8	4
Widowed -----	13	13	10
Divorced -----	26	26	15

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SO MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
AGE			
All persons -----	1 777	1 777	1 215
Under 5 years -----	290	290	160
5 to 9 years -----	195	195	139
10 to 14 years -----	172	172	113
15 to 19 years -----	163	163	122
20 to 24 years -----	217	217	146
25 to 34 years -----	340	340	226
35 to 44 years -----	170	170	116
45 to 54 years -----	85	85	67
55 to 64 years -----	73	73	62
65 to 74 years -----	48	48	41
75 to 84 years -----	17	17	16
85 years and aver -----	7	7	7
3 and 4 years -----	111	111	64
16 years and over -----	1 089	1 089	777
18 years and aver -----	1 023	1 023	731
21 years and aver -----	918	918	654
60 years and aver -----	108	108	93
62 years and aver -----	95	95	82
Median -----	21.8	21.8	22.8
Female -----	879	879	589
Under 5 years -----	147	147	73
5 to 9 years -----	95	95	69
10 to 14 years -----	72	72	49
15 to 19 years -----	84	84	61
20 to 24 years -----	109	109	74
25 to 34 years -----	165	165	105
35 to 44 years -----	82	82	55
45 to 54 years -----	48	48	38
55 to 64 years -----	36	36	29
65 to 74 years -----	24	24	20
75 to 84 years -----	13	13	12
85 years and aver -----	4	4	4
3 and 4 years -----	52	52	28
16 years and aver -----	547	547	384
18 years and aver -----	517	517	365
21 years and aver -----	460	460	323
60 years and aver -----	58	58	49
62 years and aver -----	52	52	44
Median -----	22.3	22.3	23.3
Male -----	898	898	626
Median age -----	21.4	21.4	22.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	1 777	1 777	1 215
In households -----	1 749	1 749	1 189
Householder -----	485	485	364
Family householder -----	361	361	252
Nonfamily householder -----	124	124	112
Living alone -----	90	90	85
Spouse -----	300	300	186
Child -----	776	776	501
Other relatives -----	91	91	73
Nonrelatives -----	97	97	65
Institutionalized persons -----	14	14	14
Other persons in group quarters -----	14	14	12
Persons per household -----	2.95	2.95	2.76
Persons per family -----	3.40	3.40	3.32
Persons 65 years and over -----	72	72	64
In households -----	70	70	62
Householder -----	50	50	47
Nonfamily householder -----	25	25	25
Living alone -----	25	25	25
Spouse -----	12	12	8
Other relatives -----	8	8	7
Nonrelatives -----	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons -----	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	361	361	252
With own children under 18 years -----	246	246	162
Number of own children under 18 years -----	680	680	421
Morried-couple families -----	264	264	173
With own children under 18 years -----	176	176	107
Number of own children under 18 years -----	480	480	265
Female householder, no husband present -----	77	77	65
With own children under 18 years -----	57	57	46
Number of own children under 18 years -----	184	184	148
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	555	555	405
Never married -----	196	196	158
Now married, except separated -----	300	300	200
Separated -----	10	10	9
Widowed -----	7	7	7
Divorced -----	42	42	31
Females 15 years and aver -----	565	565	398
Never married -----	139	139	107
Now married, except separated -----	307	307	191
Separated -----	17	17	12
Widowed -----	37	37	36
Divorced -----	65	65	52

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
AGE			
All persons -----	71 882	71 882	47 511
Under 5 years.....	6 066	6 066	3 665
5 to 9 years.....	5 746	5 746	3 486
10 to 14 years.....	5 222	5 222	3 219
15 to 19 years.....	4 679	4 679	3 127
20 to 24 years.....	5 732	5 732	4 007
25 to 34 years.....	13 366	13 366	8 588
35 to 44 years.....	10 873	10 873	7 118
45 to 54 years.....	6 705	6 705	4 489
55 to 64 years.....	5 737	5 737	3 900
65 to 74 years.....	4 413	4 413	3 286
75 to 84 years.....	2 571	2 571	1 992
85 years and over	772	772	634
3 and 4 years	2 350	2 350	1 430
16 years and over	53 906	53 906	36 545
18 years and over	52 121	52 121	35 420
21 years and over	49 058	49 058	33 208
60 years and over	10 570	10 570	7 850
62 years and over	9 423	9 423	7 060
Median	31.2	31.2	32.2
Female -----	36 161	36 161	24 270
Under 5 years.....	2 920	2 920	1 743
5 to 9 years.....	2 858	2 858	1 769
10 to 14 years.....	2 622	2 622	1 656
15 to 19 years.....	2 283	2 283	1 511
20 to 24 years.....	2 701	2 701	1 851
25 to 34 years.....	6 532	6 532	4 190
35 to 44 years.....	5 353	5 353	3 562
45 to 54 years.....	3 399	3 399	2 332
55 to 64 years.....	2 938	2 938	2 050
65 to 74 years.....	2 413	2 413	1 867
75 to 84 years.....	1 567	1 567	1 254
85 years and over	575	575	485
3 and 4 years	1 117	1 117	682
16 years and over	27 295	27 295	18 792
18 years and over	26 437	26 437	18 254
21 years and over	24 927	24 927	17 184
60 years and over	6 022	6 022	4 643
62 years and over	5 451	5 451	4 252
Median	32.1	32.1	33.5
Male -----	35 721	35 721	23 241
Median age	30.4	30.4	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	71 882	71 882	47 511
In households	70 588	70 588	46 342
Householder	28 004	28 004	19 189
Family householder	19 844	19 844	12 902
Nonfamily householder	8 160	8 160	6 287
Living alone	6 693	6 693	5 190
Spouse	16 516	16 516	10 580
Child	22 119	22 119	13 770
Other relatives	1 256	1 256	882
Nonrelatives	2 693	2 693	1 921
Institutionalized persons	620	620	528
Other persons in group quarters	674	674	641
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.44
Persons per family	3.06	3.06	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	7 756	7 756	5 912
In households	7 326	7 326	5 567
Householder	5 130	5 130	3 949
Nonfamily householder	2 389	2 389	1 955
Living alone	2 326	2 326	1 906
Spouse	1 867	1 867	1 393
Other relatives	250	250	178
Nonrelatives	79	79	47
Institutionalized persons	407	407	325
Other persons in group quarters	23	23	20
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	19 844	19 844	12 902
With own children under 18 years.....	10 439	10 439	6 474
Number of own children under 18 years	18 996	18 996	11 614
Married-couple families	16 745	16 745	10 672
With own children under 18 years.....	8 318	8 318	4 992
Number of own children under 18 years	15 655	15 655	9 283
Female householder, no husband present	2 433	2 433	1 809
With own children under 18 years.....	1 736	1 736	1 252
Number of own children under 18 years	2 783	2 783	2 003
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	27 087	27 087	18 039
Never married	6 982	6 982	5 087
Now married, except separated	17 177	17 177	10 970
Separated	311	311	203
Widowed	514	514	352
Divorced	2 103	2 103	1 427
Females 15 years and over	27 761	27 761	19 102
Never married	4 752	4 752	3 524
Now married, except separated	16 925	16 925	10 866
Separated	364	364	252
Widowed	2 831	2 831	2 258
Divorced	2 889	2 889	2 202

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Pennington County								
	Rapid City, SD MSA	Rapid City city	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 111	
RACE											
81 343	54 523	4 062	5 993	2 933	5 619	2 775	4 034	3 545	2 695		
72 769	48 082	3 784	5 667	2 596	5 266	2 676	3 866	3 473	2 540		
1 288	691	44	115	19	63	13	26	20	25		
5 835	4 852	204	138	280	220	64	94	35	90		
5 804	4 842	202	138	280	217	64	94	29	90		
27	10	2	—	—	2	—	—	6	—		
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
933	541	20	43	18	53	21	38	5	24		
862	491	20	39	17	52	20	37	5	12		
102	90	6	1	—	4	3	3	—	—		
244	78	4	8	5	16	—	—	1	—		
94	61	3	5	4	7	10	4	1	6		
67	59	1	—	—	—	2	7	1	—		
156	81	4	13	1	11	2	9	1	1		
46	42	1	4	1	1	—	4	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
79	23	1	2	3	8	2	1	—	—		
69	52	—	6	3	5	1	9	1	5		
71	50	—	4	1	1	1	1	—	12		
21	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22	11	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—		
27	23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12		
518	357	10	30	20	17	1	10	12	16		
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
81 343	54 523	4 062	5 993	2 933	5 619	2 775	4 034	3 545	2 695		
1 777	1 215	52	95	61	115	18	45	33	44		
1 189	832	30	50	47	77	10	25	17	32		
154	99	4	15	1	4	8	10	7	7		
9	7	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—		
425	277	18	27	13	34	—	9	8	5		
79 566	53 308	4 010	5 898	2 872	5 504	2 757	3 989	3 512	2 651		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
81 343	54 523	4 062	5 993	2 933	5 619	2 775	4 034	3 545	2 695		
72 769	48 082	3 784	5 667	2 596	5 266	2 676	3 866	3 473	2 540		
887	571	33	56	31	84	14	33	22	27		
71 882	47 511	3 751	5 611	2 565	5 182	2 662	3 833	3 451	2 513		
1 288	691	44	115	19	63	13	26	20	25		
39	15	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—		
1 249	676	44	109	18	63	13	26	20	25		
5 835	4 852	204	138	280	220	64	94	35	90		
317	276	8	4	12	13	—	1	—	3		
5 518	4 576	196	134	268	207	64	93	35	87		
933	541	20	43	18	53	21	38	5	24		
49	23	1	—	—	3	3	1	—	—		
884	518	19	43	18	50	18	37	5	24		
518	357	10	30	20	17	1	10	12	16		
485	330	10	29	17	15	1	10	14	14		
33	27	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	2		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Rapid City city, Pennington County										
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County—Con.		Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons		5 324	7 270	359	1 432	6 407	5 080	2 092	3 091	4 270	4 052	5 708
White		5 095	5 755	241	1 222	4 877	4 000	1 789	2 808	3 843	3 774	5 387
Black		35	176	9	44	169	74	17	46	29	44	114
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		141	159	95	128	1 193	873	203	204	340	204	135
American Indian		141	144	95	128	1 193	873	201	204	339	202	135
Eskimo		—	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—
Aleut		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		26	137	11	24	78	81	68	19	27	20	42
Asian		26	136	11	22	73	69	65	18	26	20	38
Chinese		8	2	7	6	5	13	28	2	5	6	1
Filipino		6	47	3	2	18	16	7	2	5	4	8
Japanese		5	16	—	—	6	4	1	5	2	3	5
Asian Indian		—	1	—	4	9	5	24	1	3	4	12
Korean		6	21	—	2	13	10	4	5	6	4	4
Vietnamese		—	16	—	1	4	10	—	1	—	1	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	29	—	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		1	4	1	6	8	6	1	2	4	1	2
Pacific Islander		—	1	—	2	5	12	3	1	1	—	6
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	4
Samoan		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	3
Other Pacific Islander		—	1	—	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		27	43	3	14	90	52	15	14	31	10	30
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		5 324	7 270	359	1 432	6 407	5 080	2 092	3 091	4 270	4 052	5 708
Hispanic origin (of any race)		72	270	17	46	270	194	43	70	69	52	95
Mexican		51	207	11	32	181	111	30	48	48	30	50
Puerto Rican		5	23	—	1	14	19	4	1	1	4	15
Cuban		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Other Hispanic		16	39	6	13	48	64	9	20	19	18	27
Not of Hispanic origin		5 252	7 000	342	1 386	6 163	4 886	2 049	3 021	4 201	4 000	5 613
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		5 324	7 270	359	1 432	6 407	5 080	2 092	3 091	4 270	4 052	5 708
White		5 095	5 755	241	1 222	4 877	4 000	1 789	2 808	3 843	3 774	5 387
Hispanic origin		44	103	8	17	100	92	12	47	35	33	56
Not of Hispanic origin		5 051	5 652	233	1 205	4 777	3 908	1 777	2 761	3 808	3 741	5 331
Black		35	176	9	44	169	74	17	46	29	44	114
Hispanic origin		—	2	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	6
Not of Hispanic origin		35	174	9	44	165	74	17	43	29	44	108
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		141	159	95	128	1 193	873	203	204	340	204	135
Hispanic origin		2	115	7	15	51	49	12	6	9	8	4
Not of Hispanic origin		139	1 044	88	113	1 142	824	191	198	331	196	131
Asian or Pacific Islander		26	137	11	24	78	81	68	19	27	20	42
Hispanic origin		—	8	—	—	3	8	4	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		26	129	11	24	75	73	64	19	27	19	42
Other race		27	43	3	14	90	52	15	14	31	10	30
Hispanic origin		26	42	2	14	86	45	15	14	25	10	29
Not of Hispanic origin		1	1	1	—	4	7	—	—	6	—	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.										Remainder of Pennington County	
	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	
RACE												
White	1 349	1	2 775	3 839	1 921	2 695	2 976	4 238	2 238	10	285	
Black	1 204	1	2 676	3 685	1 883	2 540	2 779	4 113	1 260	10	280	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	115	—	13	22	10	25	16	25	22	—	—	1
American Indian	115	—	64	84	15	90	139	54	916	—	—	3
Eskimo	115	—	64	84	14	90	137	54	914	—	—	3
Aleut	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	21	38	1	24	31	24	24	—	—	1
Asian	7	—	20	37	1	12	24	24	24	—	—	1
Chinese	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—
Hipino	2	—	10	4	—	6	6	5	3	—	—	—
Japanese	1	—	2	7	1	1	2	6	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	2	9	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
Korean	1	—	2	4	—	—	1	6	16	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polynesian	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	3	—	1	9	—	5	1	—	2	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	—	1	1	—	12	7	—	2	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	10	—	1	10	12	16	11	22	16	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 349	1	2 775	3 839	1 921	2 695	2 976	4 238	2 238	10	285	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	21	—	18	25	27	34	39	60	131	—	—	—
Mexican	16	—	10	25	16	37	26	44	120	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	1	—	8	10	7	7	2	5	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	9	4	5	—	11	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 328	1	2 757	3 794	1 894	2 651	2 937	4 178	2 107	10	285	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 349	1	2 775	3 839	1 921	2 695	2 976	4 238	2 238	10	285	
White	1 204	1	2 676	3 685	1 883	2 540	2 779	4 113	1 260	10	280	
Hispanic origin	10	—	14	33	16	27	24	39	8	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 194	1	2 662	3 652	1 867	2 513	2 755	4 074	1 252	10	280	
Black	12	—	13	22	10	25	16	25	22	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	11	—	13	22	10	25	15	25	22	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	115	—	64	84	15	90	139	54	916	—	—	1
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	114	—	64	83	15	87	137	54	808	—	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	—	21	38	1	24	31	24	24	—	—	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8	—	18	37	1	24	28	24	24	—	—	1
Other race	10	—	1	10	12	16	11	22	16	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	9	—	1	10	11	14	9	21	15	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Pennington County—Can.

RAPID CITY, SD MSA 15

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Pennington County						
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03
All housing units	33 741	33 741	22 530	2 008	2 277	1 270	1 909	1 003	1 490	1 292
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	30 553	30 553	21 152	1 855	2 113	1 156	1 823	980	1 429	1 243
Percent of occupied housing units.....	18 757	18 757	12 114	975	1 376	864	1 517	765	1 153	1 061
White.....	61.4	61.4	57.3	52.6	65.1	74.7	83.2	78.1	80.7	85.4
Black.....	18 124	18 124	11 662	953	1 334	822	1 457	742	1 131	1 047
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	95	95	57	4	15	4	14	2	3	7
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	384	384	273	14	15	29	38	14	8	4
Other race.....	80	80	62	4	5	3	5	6	8	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	74	74	60	—	7	6	3	1	3	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	193	193	138	3	18	11	19	1	10	4
Renter-occupied housing units.....	18 018	18 018	11 591	950	1 324	817	1 445	742	1 124	1 045
White.....	11 796	11 796	9 038	880	737	292	306	215	276	182
Black.....	10 109	10 109	7 698	817	677	240	279	203	255	177
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	364	364	206	6	30	3	8	2	5	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1 082	1 082	963	47	22	47	17	7	14	1
Other race.....	136	136	96	6	3	1	2	3	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	105	105	75	4	5	—	—	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	292	292	226	18	12	5	3	2	7	5
VACANCY STATUS	9 986	9 986	7 598	806	673	238	277	202	248	174
Vacant housing units.....	3 188	3 188	1 378	153	164	114	86	23	61	49
For sale only.....	367	367	210	21	5	7	39	7	25	12
For rent.....	914	914	634	57	13	41	21	3	20	4
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	348	348	268	33	133	13	11	4	5	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	837	837	61	14	2	3	—	1	6	7
For migrant workers.....	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	719	719	204	28	11	50	15	8	5	14
Boarded up.....	25	25	11	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	475	475	388	28	13	1	2	2	—	5
2 rooms.....	1 540	1 540	1 223	190	97	40	17	66	10	19
3 rooms.....	3 119	3 119	2 368	305	236	95	49	65	21	36
4 rooms.....	7 576	7 576	4 935	361	360	448	307	48	101	109
5 rooms.....	7 494	7 494	4 478	302	387	344	578	180	213	138
6 rooms.....	4 841	4 841	3 030	271	395	161	395	157	267	207
7 rooms.....	3 635	3 635	2 465	207	349	73	289	194	279	268
8 or more rooms.....	5 061	5 061	3 643	344	440	108	272	291	599	510
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.6	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.0	7.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.0	5.8	6.3	7.1	7.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.5	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.0	7.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	4.9	5.7	6.8	7.3	7.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.9	3.4	5.2	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	19 623	19 623	13 434	1 065	1 505	443	1 340	867	1 208	1 102
1, attached.....	1 567	1 567	593	92	25	7	13	—	99	110
2.....	1 573	1 573	1 455	242	7	19	14	4	8	15
3 or 4.....	1 189	1 189	1 121	176	22	5	1	5	32	35
5 to 9.....	1 089	1 089	879	103	8	—	29	2	24	4
10 to 19.....	988	988	950	24	34	1	—	—	4	—
20 to 49.....	1 784	1 784	1 709	3	305	—	—	2	47	—
50 or more.....	441	441	441	165	172	—	—	104	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	5 175	5 175	1 726	105	171	777	508	15	63	23
Other.....	312	312	222	33	28	18	4	4	5	3
Occupied housing units.....	30 553	30 553	21 152	1 855	2 113	1 156	1 823	980	1 429	1 243
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	7 154	7 154	5 590	726	433	278	220	239	156	169
2 persons.....	10 136	10 136	7 042	586	633	396	514	313	577	445
3 persons.....	5 397	5 397	3 610	233	371	219	394	155	253	214
4 persons.....	4 791	4 791	3 016	182	423	168	411	171	299	291
5 persons.....	2 028	2 028	1 229	75	186	63	189	70	106	81
6 or more persons.....	1 047	1 047	665	53	67	32	95	32	38	43
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.30	2.21	1.84	2.48	2.26	2.95	2.30	2.47	2.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.38	2.34	2.09	2.89	2.23	2.98	2.44	2.47	2.69
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.13	2.13	1.99	1.50—	2.03	2.34	2.84	1.50—	2.47	2.11
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	29 648	29 648	20 548	1 817	2 079	1 110	1 774	976	1 419	1 235
1.01 to 1.50.....	625	625	385	26	25	37	42	4	7	5
1.51 or more.....	280	280	219	12	9	9	7	—	3	3
Mean.....	.48	.48	.47	.41	.49	.51	.53	.41	.40	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	13 368	13 368	9 732	768	1 077	295	1 061	712	1 013	949
Less than \$20,000.....	329	329	156	15	2	8	9	2	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2 215	2 215	1 656	133	67	43	154	31	3	14
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4 914	4 914	3 599	250	397	99	711	298	48	70
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3 258	3 258	2 489	167	491	126	166	329	308	311
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 362	1 362	915	85	69	13	16	42	281	292
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	951	951	649	69	45	6	8	8	278	173
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	213	213	166	33	4	—	—	2	67	45
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	72	72	53	9	2	—	—	—	15	21
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	27	27	26	4	—	—	—	—	5	11
\$300,000 or more.....	27	27	23	3	—	—	—	—	7	10
Median (dollars).....	56 000	56 000	56 300	58 700	62 100	59 400	48 600	60 900	88 800	84 200
Mean (dollars).....	63 600	63 600	63 900	71 000	63 900	58 200	50 300	61 600	100 500	97 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	11 587	11 587	8 971	871	735	287	305	212	270	176
Median contract rent (dollars).....	317	317	333	275	453	279	351	211	577	402
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	328	328	337	279	485	290	349	290	532	444
With meals included in rent.....	127	127	124	1	102	—	—	1	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	666	666	678	113	743	—	—	313	1 250	—
No meals included in rent.....	10 365	10 365	8 584	855	573	274	272	205	256	165
No cash rent.....	1 095	1 095	263	15	60	13	33	6	13	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County—Con.			Rapid City city, Pennington County					
	Tract 111	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
All housing units	1 301	2 149	2 603	118	846	2 598	2 113	880	1 274
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 223	2 020	2 399	110	754	2 430	1 954	775	1 222
Owner-occupied housing units	552	1 449	1 560	4	151	958	960	315	711
Percent of occupied housing units	45.1	71.7	65.0	3.6	20.0	39.4	49.1	40.6	58.2
White	544	1 423	1 466	4	146	874	888	298	690
Black	—	5	17	—	—	9	4	1	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	10	61	—	4	53	50	13	14
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	8	10	—	—	7	9	1	1
Other race	2	3	6	—	1	15	9	2	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	10	23	—	3	26	19	5	12
White, not of Hispanic origin	540	1 416	1 453	4	144	864	881	295	683
Renter-occupied housing units	671	571	839	106	603	1 472	994	460	511
White	635	534	581	92	518	1 121	771	378	452
Black	8	7	42	3	22	56	21	6	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	24	196	4	42	267	178	51	35
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1	11	5	11	9	14	23	2
Other race	6	5	9	2	10	19	10	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	11	34	7	19	47	32	6	12
White, not of Hispanic origin	627	528	574	88	512	1 104	759	375	445
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	78	129	204	8	92	168	159	105	52
For sale only	4	29	37	—	8	29	22	4	20
For rent	61	62	90	8	55	84	113	68	22
Rented or sold, not occupied	11	5	16	—	7	22	9	4	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	15	2	—	1	8	2	12	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant	2	18	59	—	21	25	13	16	4
Boarded up	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	4	—
ROOMS									
1 room	27	12	7	9	39	72	47	66	50
2 rooms	72	70	54	51	136	168	97	105	54
3 rooms	175	119	140	32	221	396	268	140	78
4 rooms	397	342	820	16	207	685	645	312	251
5 rooms	246	362	830	6	96	552	644	143	380
6 rooms	143	339	330	3	71	306	173	38	252
7 rooms	113	327	260	1	32	181	101	27	121
8 or more rooms	128	578	162	—	44	238	138	49	88
Median, all housing units	4.4	6.0	4.8	2.5	3.6	4.7	4.5	3.9	5.0
Mean, all housing units	4.8	6.2	5.1	2.8	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.5	6.1	4.9	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.6	3.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	6.8	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	4.1	4.4	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	702	1 539	1 084	9	233	1 333	868	222	884
1, attached	37	84	9	—	6	28	17	15	10
2	115	39	3	2	83	241	172	84	44
3 or 4	100	46	13	9	144	178	99	136	2
5 to 9	72	31	108	28	105	206	98	79	13
10 to 19	122	87	3	35	143	210	97	49	57
20 to 49	123	194	—	33	110	307	343	21	161
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	120	1 372	—	14	79	372	261	101
Other	30	9	11	2	8	16	47	13	2
Occupied housing units	1 223	2 020	2 399	110	754	2 430	1 954	775	1 222
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	410	386	408	80	394	652	482	289	293
2 persons	443	746	680	26	213	742	629	271	421
3 persons	196	371	482	4	81	450	405	121	228
4 persons	102	329	455	—	42	322	260	73	177
5 persons	50	133	235	—	13	149	107	10	71
6 or more persons	22	55	139	—	11	115	71	11	32
Median, occupied housing units	1.95	2.34	2.73	1.50—	1.50—	2.26	2.29	1.86	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.16	2.45	2.73	1.83	1.88	2.38	2.29	1.95	2.20
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.73	1.97	2.74	1.50—	1.50—	2.16	2.28	1.79	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 199	1 990	2 256	107	724	2 297	1 857	733	1 196
1.01 to 1.50	11	20	110	1	15	83	58	14	19
1.51 or more	13	10	33	2	15	50	39	28	7
Mean .....	.45	.42	.58	.47	.46	.54	.54	.52	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	487	1 280	614	2	99	803	581	107	587
Less than \$20,000	7	6	41	1	1	56	26	7	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	98	51	147	—	33	303	216	42	250
\$40,000 to \$59,999	239	345	357	—	33	338	309	44	295
\$60,000 to \$79,999	98	435	54	—	20	86	27	10	33
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31	212	9	—	8	15	3	2	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11	177	4	—	3	5	—	1	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	33	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	50 000	68 900	44 900	107 500	49 300	41 900	42 300	41 300	41 800
Mean (dollars)	54 900	78 500	46 300	118 800	53 300	42 900	42 300	44 000	43 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	665	559	822	106	603	1 467	989	456	508
Median contract rent (dollars)	366	406	272	192	261	301	303	268	341
Mean contract rent (dollars)	362	391	299	203	270	302	303	273	327
With meals included in rent	2	1	2	—	3	6	3	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	363	50	187	—	304	313	550	238	437
No meals included in rent	658	537	797	106	595	1 423	944	438	499
No cash rent	5	21	23	—	5	38	42	16	8

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 839	2 001	2 161	614	1	1 003	1 426	719	1 301
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 723	1 850	2 000	562	1	980	1 366	696	1 223
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 020	971	1 291	450	1	765	1 098	565	552
Percent of occupied housing units.....	59.2	52.5	64.6	80.1	100.0	78.1	80.4	81.2	45.1
White.....	989	949	1 250	425	1	742	1 079	558	544
Black.....	4	4	15	3	—	2	2	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	22	14	14	16	—	14	6	1	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	4	5	2	—	6	8	1	1
Other race.....	3	—	7	4	—	1	3	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	3	18	5	—	1	10	4	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	982	946	1 240	424	1	742	1 072	556	540
Renter-occupied housing units.....	703	879	709	112	—	215	268	131	671
White.....	619	816	650	95	—	203	248	127	635
Black.....	11	6	30	1	—	2	5	1	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	64	47	21	15	—	7	13	1	18
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	4	3	—	—	3	2	—	4
Other race.....	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	2	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	18	12	1	—	2	7	4	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	614	805	646	95	—	202	241	125	627
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	116	151	161	52	—	23	60	23	78
For sale only.....	30	20	5	5	—	7	25	6	4
For rent.....	62	56	12	18	—	3	20	2	61
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	33	132	1	—	4	5	7	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	14	1	2	—	1	5	2	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	15	28	11	26	—	8	5	6	2
Boarded up.....	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	12	28	12	—	—	2	—	3	27
2 rooms.....	50	189	87	18	—	66	10	12	72
3 rooms.....	167	305	229	45	1	65	19	24	175
4 rooms.....	514	361	338	236	—	48	97	72	397
5 rooms.....	403	300	364	181	—	180	207	70	246
6 rooms.....	285	270	381	72	—	157	258	110	143
7 rooms.....	185	206	340	30	—	194	268	129	113
8 or more rooms.....	223	342	410	32	—	291	567	299	128
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	4.9	5.6	4.5	—	6.4	7.0	7.0	4.4
Mean, all housing units.....	5.3	5.2	5.7	4.8	3.0	6.3	7.1	7.0	4.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.0	4.9	5.5	4.6	3.0	6.4	7.0	7.0	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.3	6.3	4.7	3.0	6.8	7.3	7.4	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.3	—	3.4	5.2	4.3	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 293	1 058	1 441	170	—	867	1 160	564	702
1, attached.....	50	92	25	1	—	—	92	106	37
2.....	330	242	7	8	—	4	6	9	115
3 or 4.....	44	176	15	4	—	5	32	32	100
5 to 9.....	37	103	8	—	—	2	24	4	72
10 to 19.....	33	24	34	1	—	—	4	—	122
20 to 49.....	—	3	305	—	—	2	47	—	123
50 or more.....	—	165	172	—	—	104	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	40	105	127	420	1	15	56	4	—
Other.....	12	33	27	10	—	4	5	—	30
Occupied housing units.....	1 723	1 850	2 000	562	1	980	1 366	696	1 223
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	439	725	410	157	1	239	150	102	410
2 persons.....	632	583	586	189	—	313	556	269	443
3 persons.....	298	232	352	104	—	155	246	116	196
4 persons.....	218	182	411	73	—	171	279	143	102
5 persons.....	86	75	176	28	—	70	98	43	50
6 or more persons.....	50	53	65	11	—	32	37	23	22
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.17	1.84	2.51	2.16	1.50—	2.30	2.46	2.41	1.95
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.13	2.09	2.93	2.14	1.50—	2.44	2.46	2.50	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.24	1.50—	2.04	2.21	—	1.50—	2.47	2.08	1.73
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 670	1 812	1 967	545	1	976	1 356	694	1 199
1.01 to 1.50.....	38	26	24	13	—	4	7	1	11
1.51 or more.....	15	12	9	4	—	—	3	1	13
Mean.....	.46	.41	.49	.50	.33	.41	.40	.39	.45
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	909	765	1 041	117	—	712	973	529	487
Less than \$20,000.....	13	15	2	2	—	2	1	—	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	283	132	66	9	—	31	3	11	98
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	498	250	393	18	—	298	46	39	239
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	100	166	484	79	—	329	296	163	98
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	14	85	63	8	—	42	276	141	31
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	69	30	1	—	8	263	101	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	32	2	—	—	2	65	36	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	9	1	—	—	—	13	18	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	11	2
\$300,000 or more.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	9	1
Median (dollars).....	45 400	58 600	61 800	71 000	—	60 900	88 600	85 400	50 000
Mean (dollars).....	46 000	70 900	62 500	65 500	—	61 600	99 700	105 100	54 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	697	870	707	110	—	212	263	130	665
Median contract rent (dollars).....	331	275	456	277	—	211	578	404	366
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	325	279	493	309	—	290	529	442	362
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	102	—	—	1	1	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	113	743	—	—	313	1 250	—	363
No meals included in rent.....	681	854	547	101	—	205	249	122	658
No cash rent.....	16	15	58	9	—	6	13	8	5

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.			Remainder of Pennington County				
	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 304	1 678	654	7	116	656	1 908	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 266	1 615	625	5	113	594	1 822	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	772	1 175	355	4	85	414	1 516	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	61.0	72.8	56.8	80.0	75.2	69.7	83.2	—
White.....	752	1 154	319	4	84	397	1 456	—
Black.....	1	4	3	—	—	1	14	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	10	7	30	—	1	13	38	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	7	3	—	—	1	5	—
Other race.....	4	3	—	—	—	2	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	10	2	—	—	6	19	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	751	1 147	319	4	84	393	1 444	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	494	440	270	1	28	180	306	—
White.....	459	422	92	1	27	145	279	—
Black.....	7	5	3	—	—	2	8	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	21	8	171	—	1	32	17	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other race.....	1	4	4	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	9	19	—	—	4	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	451	417	92	1	27	143	277	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	38	63	29	2	3	62	86	—
For sale only.....	6	15	4	1	—	2	39	—
For rent.....	11	29	10	1	1	23	21	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	4	9	—	1	12	11	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	8	10	6	—	—	24	15	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	11	9	1	—	1	1	2	—
2 rooms.....	38	59	11	1	10	22	17	—
3 rooms.....	92	90	21	—	7	50	48	—
4 rooms.....	379	236	141	—	22	212	307	—
5 rooms.....	251	244	211	2	23	163	578	—
6 rooms.....	153	270	88	1	14	89	395	—
7 rooms.....	140	270	127	1	9	43	289	—
8 or more rooms.....	240	500	54	2	30	76	272	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	6.2	5.2	6.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	—
Mean, all housing units.....	5.5	6.3	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.8	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	6.3	5.2	6.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	7.0	5.5	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.8	4.2	4.9	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	846	1 268	516	7	64	273	1 340	—
1, attached.....	58	53	3	—	—	6	13	—
2.....	87	21	—	—	—	11	14	—
3 or 4.....	108	36	1	—	7	1	1	—
5 to 9.....	72	28	—	—	—	—	29	—
10 to 19.....	70	70	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	60	194	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	3	127	—	44	357	507	—
Other.....	2	5	6	—	1	8	4	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 266	1 615	625	5	113	594	1 822	—
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	368	319	80	1	23	121	219	—
2 persons.....	454	580	135	3	47	207	514	—
3 persons.....	208	302	112	1	19	115	394	—
4 persons.....	148	266	149	—	12	95	411	—
5 persons.....	61	111	81	—	10	35	189	—
6 or more persons.....	27	37	68	—	2	21	95	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.08	2.34	3.37	2.00	2.21	2.35	2.95	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.15	2.49	3.15	2.17	2.39	2.32	2.98	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.96	1.85	3.65	1.50	1.83	2.46	2.84	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 241	1 603	570	5	112	565	1 773	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	9	42	—	1	24	42	—
1.51 or more.....	5	3	13	—	—	5	7	—
Mean.....	.42	.41	.63	.32	.44	.51	.53	—
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	682	1 095	243	3	36	178	1 061	—
Less than \$20,000.....	9	3	9	—	—	6	9	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	99	34	46	1	1	34	154	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	302	326	171	—	4	81	711	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	197	389	12	1	7	47	166	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	66	156	2	—	6	5	16	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8	145	1	—	15	5	5	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	25	1	1	2	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	54 900	67 500	44 900	77 500	100 000	52 800	48 600	—
Mean (dollars).....	57 200	77 200	48 500	99 200	103 700	53 400	50 300	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	491	434	263	1	28	177	305	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	374	431	418	213	263	280	351	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	368	418	372	213	278	280	349	—
With meals included in rent.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	413	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	480	424	258	1	26	173	272	—
No cash rent.....	10	9	5	—	2	4	33	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Pennington County—Con.							
	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
All housing units.....	64	573	—	471	1 949	1 057	1 530	2 880
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	63	547	—	405	1 774	809	1 274	1 995
Owner-occupied housing units.....	55	496	—	274	1 205	35	958	1 601
Percent of occupied housing units.....	87.3	90.7	—	67.7	67.9	4.3	75.2	80.3
White.....	52	489	—	269	1 147	31	954	1 579
Black.....	1	4	—	1	14	2	—	1
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	2	3	—	3	31	1	3	16
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	52	489	—	269	1 134	30	954	1 574
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8	51	—	131	569	774	316	394
White.....	7	50	—	112	489	617	309	375
Black.....	—	1	—	2	39	105	—	1
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	16	25	8	7	12
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	11	26	—	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	5	18	—	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	—	2	15	31	—	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	7	49	—	111	482	611	309	371
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	1	26	—	66	175	248	256	885
For sale only.....	—	6	—	14	33	1	27	34
For rent.....	—	2	—	33	80	16	30	73
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	5	—	7	7	13	16	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	5	—	10	2	—	72	684
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other vacant.....	—	8	—	8	53	218	110	79
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	5
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	2	—	3	6	2	12	58
2 rooms.....	—	7	—	11	43	4	58	144
3 rooms.....	2	12	—	29	119	15	128	341
4 rooms.....	4	37	—	106	679	311	310	653
5 rooms.....	6	68	—	118	619	446	395	598
6 rooms.....	9	97	—	69	242	192	271	432
7 rooms.....	11	139	—	57	133	71	167	250
8 or more rooms.....	32	211	—	78	108	16	189	404
Median, all housing units.....	7.5	7.0	—	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.3	7.0	—	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	7.5	7.0	—	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.7	7.1	—	6.0	5.0	4.5	5.5	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.0	4.9	—	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	48	538	—	271	568	57	1 030	1 993
1, attached.....	7	4	—	31	6	870	6	31
2.....	2	6	—	18	3	5	7	52
3 or 4.....	—	3	—	10	12	3	4	27
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	3	108	4	29	37
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	17	2	1	2	16
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	7	19	—	117	1 245	117	385	651
Other.....	—	3	—	4	5	—	16	49
Occupied housing units.....	63	547	—	405	1 774	809	1 274	1 995
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	6	67	—	67	328	35	303	394
2 persons.....	21	176	—	166	545	149	446	820
3 persons.....	7	98	—	69	370	218	205	291
4 persons.....	20	148	—	63	306	276	168	276
5 persons.....	8	38	—	22	154	101	107	135
6 or more persons.....	1	20	—	18	71	30	45	79
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.14	2.81	—	2.32	2.54	3.51	2.25	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.25	2.88	—	2.30	2.61	2.56	2.29	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.20	—	2.37	2.44	3.54	2.07	1.92
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	63	541	—	387	1 686	787	1 240	1 941
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	4	—	11	68	21	30	39
1.51 or more.....	—	2	—	7	20	1	4	15
Mean.....	.42	.42	—	.47	.57	.68	.47	.46
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	40	420	—	185	371	3	385	954
Less than \$20,000.....	—	2	—	3	32	1	82	38
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	3	—	17	101	1	146	101
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2	31	—	19	186	1	85	195
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	12	148	—	46	42	—	45	255
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	151	—	56	7	—	17	184
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	15	72	—	32	3	—	10	145
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	9	—	8	—	—	—	25
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	104 200	83 000	—	82 300	45 000	27 500	34 600	71 000
Mean (dollars).....	120 600	87 500	—	86 300	44 800	29 200	39 800	75 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	7	46	—	125	559	771	252	345
Median contract rent (dollars).....	575	369	—	276	261	276	199	254
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	638	451	—	290	264	287	208	280
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	187	—	—	113
No meals included in rent.....	7	43	—	113	539	115	199	293
No cash rent.....	—	3	—	12	18	656	53	51

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA		Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Pennington County		Rapid City city, Pennington County				Remainder of Pennington County	
	28 233	18 124	Total	Rapid City city	28 233	19 360	2 047	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 107	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115
Occupied housing units	28 233	18 124	28 233	19 360	28 233	19 360	2 047	1 995	1 659	1 608	411	648
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units	18 124	11 662	18 124	11 662	18 124	11 662	1 466	874	888	989	319	31
Percent of occupied housing units	64.2	64.2	64.2	60.2	64.2	60.2	71.6	43.8	53.5	61.5	77.6	4.8
Renter-occupied housing units	10 109	7 698	10 109	7 698	10 109	7 698	581	1 121	771	619	92	617
Percent of occupied housing units	35.8	35.8	35.8	39.8	35.8	39.8	28.4	56.2	46.5	38.5	22.4	95.2
ROOMS												
1 room	328	295	328	295	328	295	6	55	27	11	1	2
2 rooms	1 122	955	1 122	955	1 122	955	34	124	65	38	4	3
3 rooms	2 352	1 891	2 352	1 891	2 352	1 891	108	264	182	131	11	6
4 rooms	5 922	4 051	5 922	4 051	5 922	4 051	600	494	486	441	74	187
5 rooms	6 238	3 838	6 238	3 838	6 238	3 838	666	430	527	527	151	538
6 rooms	4 223	2 667	4 223	2 667	4 223	2 667	282	256	150	258	63	219
7 rooms	3 284	2 225	3 284	2 225	3 284	2 225	153	133	83	175	86	153
8 or more rooms	4 764	3 438	4 764	3 438	4 764	3 438	144	219	128	209	100	13
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.5	4.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.0	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1 detached	17 103	11 985	17 103	11 985	17 103	11 985	795	1 084	744	1 184	293	36
2 attached	1 126	520	1 126	520	1 126	520	5	20	15	41	5	519
3 or 4	937	884	937	884	937	884	10	173	108	240	3	5
5 to 9	838	702	838	702	838	702	66	161	68	36	1	2
10 to 19	800	781	800	781	800	781	3	159	76	30	66	3
20 to 49	1 439	1 368	1 439	1 368	1 439	1 368	~	227	231	~	~	~
50 or more	414	414	414	414	414	414	~	~	~	~	~	~
Mobile home or trailer	4 189	4 189	4 189	4 189	4 189	4 189	1 158	50	314	33	113	83
Other	207	146	207	146	207	146	7	8	31	8	3	~
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	6 740	5 235	6 740	5 235	6 740	5 235	368	563	430	423	62	30
2 persons	9 620	6 642	9 620	6 642	9 620	6 642	613	648	560	605	100	113
3 persons	4 933	3 273	4 933	3 273	4 933	3 273	420	372	345	273	83	171
4 persons	4 350	2 702	4 350	2 702	4 350	2 702	381	245	208	199	102	228
5 persons	1 797	1 049	1 797	1 049	1 797	1 049	188	101	79	74	44	84
6 or more persons	793	459	793	459	793	459	77	66	37	34	20	22
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.17	2.27	2.17	2.27	2.17	2.60	2.17	2.21	2.13	3.02	3.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.32	2.37	2.32	2.37	2.32	2.68	2.32	2.27	2.12	3.04	2.67
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.04	2.04	2.04	1.89	2.04	1.89	2.45	2.03	2.14	2.15	2.98	3.58
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	27 671	19 040	27 671	19 040	27 671	19 040	1 964	1 938	1 619	1 575	396	631
1.01 to 1.50	418	218	418	218	418	218	67	40	28	24	13	17
1.51 or more	144	102	144	102	144	102	16	17	12	9	2	~
Mean	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	.54	.49	.50	.44	.53	.65
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units												
Less than \$20 000	12 937	9 394	12 937	9 394	12 937	9 394	565	734	542	881	214	3
\$20 000 to \$39 999	2 107	1 565	2 107	1 565	2 107	1 565	134	271	24	272	39	1
\$40 000 to \$59 999	4 746	3 481	4 746	3 481	4 746	3 481	336	321	196	176	1	1
\$60 000 to \$79 999	3 170	2 417	3 170	2 417	3 170	2 417	48	79	295	484	10	~
\$80 000 to \$99 999	1 336	894	1 336	894	1 336	894	9	14	24	97	38	~
\$100 000 to \$149 999	942	643	942	643	942	643	4	5	3	7	~	~
\$150 000 to \$199 999	210	163	210	163	210	163	1	~	~	~	~	~
\$200 000 to \$249 999	72	53	72	53	72	53	~	~	~	~	~	~
\$250 000 to \$299 999	27	26	27	26	27	26	~	~	~	~	~	~
\$300 000 or more	27	23	27	23	27	23	~	~	~	~	~	~
Median (dollars)	56 400	56 400	56 400	56 700	56 400	56 700	45 200	42 500	42 700	45 300	45 500	27 500
Mean (dollars)	64 000	64 000	64 000	64 400	64 000	64 400	46 900	43 500	42 500	46 000	50 500	29 200
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units												
Median contract rent (dollars)	9 915	7 642	9 915	7 642	9 915	7 642	569	1 116	766	614	90	614
Mean contract rent (dollars)	323	342	323	342	323	342	270	315	311	336	404	279
With meals included in rent	123	120	123	120	123	120	187	301	2	2	~	~
Mean contract rent (dollars)	675	688	675	688	675	688	187	301	644	599	87	95
No meals included in rent	8 877	7 293	8 877	7 293	8 877	7 293	547	1 084	731	547	460	460
No cash rent	915	229	915	229	915	229	20	28	33	15	3	519

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Occupied housing units -----	459	459	263
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	95	95	57
Percent of occupied housing units -----	20.7	20.7	21.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	364	364	206
Percent of occupied housing units -----	79.3	79.3	78.3
ROOMS			
1 room -----	10	10	10
2 rooms -----	34	34	30
3 rooms -----	53	53	46
4 rooms -----	142	142	68
5 rooms -----	93	93	43
6 rooms -----	53	53	24
7 rooms -----	43	43	27
8 or more rooms -----	31	31	15
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.5	6.5	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	142	142	98
1, attached -----	104	104	10
2 -----	26	26	25
3 or 4 -----	18	18	15
5 to 9 -----	41	41	18
10 to 19 -----	20	20	20
20 to 49 -----	69	69	69
50 or more -----	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	36	36	5
Other -----	2	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	83	83	70
2 persons -----	124	124	79
3 persons -----	110	110	48
4 persons -----	80	80	33
5 persons -----	39	39	21
6 or more persons -----	23	23	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.70	2.70	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.32	3.32	3.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.57	2.57	2.06
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	423	423	235
1.01 to 1.50 -----	26	26	19
1.51 or more -----	10	10	9
Mean -----	.59	.59	.59
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	80	80	52
Less than \$20,000 -----	7	7	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	32	32	18
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	31	31	24
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	7	7	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	3	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3	3	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	3	1
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3	1
Median (dollars) -----	60,300	60,300	61,300
Mean (dollars) -----	61,100	61,100	60,300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	361	361	204
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	336	336	363
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	344	344	362
With meals included in rent -----	344	344	362
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	267	267	203
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	94	94	1
No meals included in rent -----	94	94	1
No cash rent -----	94	94	1

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Pennington County		Rapid City city, Pennington County			
		Rapid City city		Tract 114	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 114 (pt.)		
		Total	1 236						
Occupied housing units -----	1 466	1 466	1 236	257	320	228	201		
TENURE -----									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	384	384	273	61	53	50	30		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	26.2	26.2	22.1	23.7	16.6	21.9	14.9		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 082	1 082	963	196	267	178	171		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	73.8	73.8	77.9	76.3	83.4	78.1	85.1		
ROOMS -----									
1 room -----	45	45	42	-	13	10	-		
2 rooms -----	118	118	106	9	26	20	7		
3 rooms -----	181	181	156	17	60	28	8		
4 rooms -----	422	422	352	77	102	72	57		
5 rooms -----	391	391	321	91	69	68	71		
6 rooms -----	139	139	113	22	23	15	19		
7 rooms -----	74	74	82	34	12	11	33		
8 or more rooms -----	76	76	64	7	15	4	6		
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.9		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.7		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----									
1, detached -----	694	694	613	195	140	61	186		
2 -----	21	21	15	2	4	1	2		
3 -----	136	136	134	-	38	34	-		
4 -----	96	96	95	-	42	15	-		
5 to 9 -----	60	60	55	2	21	10	-		
10 to 19 -----	77	77	71	-	29	16	-		
20 to 49 -----	96	96	96	-	23	49	-		
50 or more -----	9	9	9	-	23	-	-		
Mobile home or trailer -----	251	251	123	55	17	37	10		
Other -----	26	26	25	3	6	5	3		
PERSONS IN UNIT -----									
1 person -----	254	254	218	28	62	41	17		
2 persons -----	300	300	250	45	63	53	33		
3 persons -----	280	280	221	38	56	39	27		
4 persons -----	165	165	230	53	59	42	46		
5 or more persons -----	207	207	143	37	38	22	34		
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.19	3.19	3.18	3.83	42	31	44		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.10	3.10	3.11	3.59	3.13	3.01	4.01		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.22	3.22	3.20	3.94	3.31	2.75	3.92		
PERSONS PER ROOM -----									
1.00 or less -----	1 197	1 197	1 011	204	257	179	162		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	158	158	129	37	35	24	28		
1.51 or more -----	111	111	96	16	28	25	11		
Mean -----	.84	.84	.83	.89	.87	.85	.87		
VALUE -----									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	236	236	187	30	43	26	23		
Less than \$20,000 -----	26	26	24	9	10	2	9		
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	81	81	69	11	23	12	7		
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	91	91	67	9	7	11	7		
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	29	29	21	1	2	-	-		
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	6	6	5	-	-	-	-		
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	3	3	2	-	-	-	-		
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Median (dollars) -----	42 000	42 000	40 300	35 000	29 600	39 200	28 800		
Mean (dollars) -----	43 400	43 400	42 000	32 100	32 400	37 900	28 900		
CONTRACT RENT -----									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 072	1 072	956	191	267	178	166		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	277	277	278	356	263	270	502		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	284	284	285	352	258	264	368		
With meals included in rent -----	4	4	4	-	2	1	-		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	375	375	375	-	2	363	-		
No meals included in rent -----	1 024	1 024	922	189	255	170	164		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	44	44	30	2	10	7	2		

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Occupied housing units	216	216	158
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	80	80	62
Percent of occupied housing units	37.0	37.0	39.2
Renter-occupied housing units	136	136	96
Percent of occupied housing units	63.0	63.0	60.8
ROOMS			
1 room	9	9	8
2 rooms	31	31	29
3 rooms	25	25	25
4 rooms	54	54	33
5 rooms	42	42	23
6 rooms	19	19	12
7 rooms	14	14	10
8 or more rooms	22	22	18
Median, occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.8	3.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	83	83	66
1, attached	25	25	4
2	21	21	21
3 or 4	17	17	16
5 to 9	21	21	14
10 to 19	11	11	11
20 to 49	13	13	13
50 or more	2	2	2
Mobile home or trailer	22	22	10
Other	1	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	41	41	34
2 persons	61	61	44
3 persons	47	47	35
4 persons	40	40	24
5 persons	16	16	11
6 or more persons	11	11	10
Median, occupied housing units	2.63	2.63	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.23	3.23	3.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.39	2.39	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	194	194	138
1.01 to 1.50	13	13	11
1.51 or more	9	9	9
Mean .....	.95	.95	.78
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	58	58	48
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6	6	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	22	22	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999	15	15	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999	10	10	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	3	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	60,600	60,600	63,800
Mean (dollars)	67,600	67,600	72,300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	136	136	96
Median contract rent (dollars)	266	266	271
Mean contract rent (dollars)	288	288	291
With meals included in rent	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	113	113	94
No meals included in rent	23	23	2
No cash rent	—	—	—

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Occupied housing units	485	485	364
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	193	193	138
Percent of occupied housing units	39.8	39.8	37.9
Renter-occupied housing units	292	292	226
Percent of occupied housing units	60.2	60.2	62.1
ROOMS			
1 room	7	7	6
2 rooms	34	34	29
3 rooms	62	62	55
4 rooms	125	125	86
5 rooms	122	122	84
6 rooms	46	46	35
7 rooms	39	39	28
8 or more rooms	50	50	41
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	234	234	195
1, attached	33	33	4
2	21	21	21
3 or 4	18	18	17
5 to 9	16	16	13
10 to 19	27	27	26
20 to 49	56	56	56
50 or more	5	5	5
Mobile home or trailer	68	68	21
Other	7	7	6
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	90	90	85
2 persons	121	121	96
3 persons	115	115	83
4 persons	95	95	62
5 persons	33	33	15
6 or more persons	27	27	23
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.77	2.77	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.29	3.29	3.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.49	2.49	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	454	454	341
1.01 to 1.50	21	21	17
1.51 or more	10	10	6
Mean	.74	.74	.68
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	148	148	120
Less than \$20,000	6	6	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	38	38	36
\$40,000 to \$59,999	62	62	43
\$60,000 to \$79,999	26	26	22
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9	9	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	3	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	49,400	49,400	47,100
Mean (dollars)	54,200	54,200	54,000
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	289	289	224
Median contract rent (dollars)	309	309	321
Mean contract rent (dollars)	322	322	327
With meals included in rent	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	254	254	221
Mean contract rent (dollars)	35	35	3
No cash rent	—	—	—

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990
 [Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County	
	Rapid City, SD MSA	Total Rapid City city
Occupied housing units	28 004	19 189
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	18 018	11 591
Percent of occupied housing units	64.3	60.4
Renter-occupied housing units	9 986	7 598
Percent of occupied housing units	35.7	39.6
ROOMS		
1 room	325	292
2 rooms	1 104	1 104
3 rooms	2 324	1 866
4 rooms	5 867	4 016
5 rooms	6 186	3 803
6 rooms	4 198	2 646
7 rooms	3 264	2 212
8 or more rooms	4 736	3 414
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached	16 993	11 898
1 attached	1 119	519
2	1 165	1 083
3 or 4	927	875
5 to 9	830	695
10 to 19	789	770
20 to 49	1 411	1 340
50 or more	410	410
Mobile home or trailer	4 156	1 456
Other	204	143
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	6 693	5 190
2 persons	9 549	6 588
3 persons	4 884	3 237
4 persons	4 312	2 678
5 persons	1 782	1 044
6 or more persons	784	452
Median, occupied housing units	2.27	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.04	1.89
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	27 449	18 873
1.01 to 1.50	412	214
1.51 or more	143	102
Mean	.46	.44
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12 856	9 331
Less than \$20,000	299	129
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 087	1 547
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 712	3 458
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 156	2 406
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 330	888
\$100,000 to \$149,999	939	641
\$150,000 to \$199,999	207	160
\$200,000 to \$249,999	72	53
\$250,000 to \$299,999	27	26
\$300,000 or more	27	23
Median (dollars)	56 500	56 800
Mean (dollars)	64 100	64 400
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 793	7 542
Median contract rent (dollars)	323	342
Mean contract rent (dollars)	333	344
With meals included in rent	123	120
Median contract rent (dollars)	675	688
Mean contract rent (dollars)	8 763	7 194
No meals included in rent	907	228
No cash rent		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Pennington County								
	Rapid City, SD MSA	Rapid City city		Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03	Tract 111
		Total									
ANCESTRY											
All persons.....	81 343	81 343	54 523	4 065	5 942	2 995	5 607	2 838	3 963	3 601	2 632
Ancestry specified.....	75 308	75 308	50 562	3 805	5 531	2 846	5 404	2 561	3 812	3 473	2 510
Single ancestry.....	44 150	44 150	28 178	2 097	2 634	1 811	3 696	1 087	2 125	1 716	1 275
Multiple ancestry.....	31 158	31 158	22 384	1 708	2 897	1 035	1 708	1 474	1 687	1 757	1 235
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	6 035	6 035	3 961	260	411	149	203	277	151	128	122
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported.....	162 686	162 686	109 046	8 130	11 884	5 990	11 214	5 676	7 926	7 202	5 264
Arab.....	123	123	172	11	—	—	7	5	18	15	64
Austrian.....	129	129	86	10	—	8	8	7	5	7	11
Belgian.....	129	129	108	—	31	—	—	20	—	—	—
Canadian.....	75	75	60	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	1 374	1 374	1 032	98	103	49	99	91	118	63	47
Danish.....	1 842	1 842	1 208	97	81	34	68	110	105	139	35
Dutch.....	2 681	2 681	1 267	193	330	94	105	100	100	145	209
English.....	11 285	11 285	7 352	647	1 004	385	912	570	654	612	421
Finnish.....	485	485	353	55	—	35	28	52	32	29	36
French (except Boque).....	3 596	3 596	2 491	298	229	95	199	163	141	193	123
French Canadian.....	804	804	577	17	32	8	15	19	55	24	12
German.....	35 728	35 728	23 998	1 728	3 043	1 330	2 838	1 222	1 807	1 807	1 215
Greek.....	196	196	107	16	8	—	—	—	8	6	9
Hungarian.....	163	163	133	—	72	—	34	10	19	13	—
Irish.....	13 264	13 264	8 820	643	984	573	870	532	678	569	480
Italian.....	1 662	1 662	1 148	62	98	63	73	38	151	113	39
Lithuanian.....	49	49	44	—	—	—	5	—	—	11	—
Norwegian.....	8 616	8 616	6 181	418	705	242	589	524	581	467	316
Polish.....	1 273	1 273	904	33	282	51	15	—	76	40	47
Portuguese.....	123	123	60	—	—	—	19	—	5	—	10
Romanian.....	76	76	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	28
Russian.....	473	473	328	53	58	7	11	5	17	21	5
Scotch-Irish.....	1 568	1 568	1 189	138	147	35	69	81	80	22	82
Scots-Irish.....	1 329	1 329	844	121	92	36	74	56	126	58	28
Slovak.....	438	438	362	20	63	12	—	5	36	15	56
Subsaharan African.....	58	58	42	13	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	3 488	3 488	2 354	150	327	130	321	86	180	229	111
Swiss.....	286	286	166	20	30	—	31	—	26	13	—
Ukrainian.....	100	100	61	—	—	—	—	5	—	23	6
United States or American.....	1 376	1 376	841	94	53	73	13	11	87	77	141
Welsh.....	643	643	500	40	56	58	61	60	24	37	12
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	37	37	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	55	55	44	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	6
Other ancestries.....	66 840	66 840	43 687	3 016	3 904	2 681	4 663	1 803	2 583	2 191	1 640
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	127	127	104	20	10	—	—	—	—	6	—
Central American.....	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	99	99	76	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	12	12	12	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	36	36	27	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	29	29	27	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County											
	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Pennington County)—Con.											
ANCESTRY	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	
	All persons-----											
	5 232	7 371	389	1 546	6 263	5 080	2 049	3 134	4 270	4 052	5 691	
	4 957	6 725	317	1 412	5 751	4 334	1 890	3 006	3 933	3 792	5 297	
	2 574	4 563	175	819	3 607	2 395	1 237	1 665	2 217	2 084	2 478	
	2 363	2 142	142	593	2 144	1 739	653	1 341	1 716	1 708	2 819	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----												
275-----												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported-----											
	10 464	14 742	778	3 092	12 526	10 160	4 098	6 268	8 540	8 104	11 382	
	Arab-----	55	—	4	—	8	5	20	—	11	—	
	Austrian-----	12	—	—	—	11	8	18	4	10	—	
	Belgian-----	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	
	Canadian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Czech-----	134	33	11	25	90	28	51	81	98	97	
	Danish-----	182	138	42	51	102	26	49	144	97	76	
	Dutch-----	90	170	19	145	129	91	91	160	193	326	
	English-----	763	985	10	169	645	226	337	434	647	982	
	Finnish-----	80	23	13	21	11	16	42	5	15	—	
	French (except Basque)-----	212	376	21	87	269	59	165	157	293	216	
	French Canadian-----	44	113	20	—	71	79	44	80	17	32	
	German-----	2 336	2 865	103	689	2 301	2 163	1 603	1 871	1 728	2 899	
	Greek-----	16	14	—	—	—	11	20	5	16	8	
	Hungarian-----	12	22	—	—	11	28	8	—	—	72	
	Irish-----	1 009	1 061	42	272	735	834	276	857	635	956	
	Italian-----	139	110	—	28	162	40	103	92	62	93	
	Lithuanian-----	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Norwegian-----	772	394	32	148	607	391	342	447	418	678	
	Polish-----	94	127	31	31	167	37	27	32	33	262	
	Portuguese-----	—	51	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Romanian-----	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	
	Russian-----	18	29	—	9	19	11	18	86	53	43	
	Scotch-Irish-----	138	98	8	52	126	89	51	97	138	134	
	Scottish-----	182	84	—	—	46	47	71	38	121	92	
	Slovak-----	59	10	—	—	35	34	26	6	20	63	
	Subsaharan African-----	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	
	Swedish-----	341	127	17	37	248	112	92	179	150	317	
	Swiss-----	11	7	—	19	18	20	—	23	20	30	
	Ukrainian-----	37	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
	United States or American-----	78	120	—	15	57	84	35	45	94	53	
	Welsh-----	89	33	—	—	32	29	19	16	40	56	
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
	Yugoslavian-----	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other ancestries-----	3 465	7 481	443	1 334	6 494	5 067	1 825	3 585	3 003	3 714	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----											
	Central American-----											
	Costa Rican-----											
	Guatemalan-----											
	Honduran-----											
	Nicaraguan-----											
	Panamanian-----											
	Salvadoran-----											
	Central American, origin not specified-----											
	South American-----											
	Argentinian-----											
	Chilean-----											
	Colombian-----											
	Ecuadorian-----											
	Peruvian-----											
	Venezuelan-----											
	Other South American-----											

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.										Remainder of Pennington County	
	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	1 367	—	2 838	3 780	1 980	2 632	2 976	4 295	2 181	13	251	
Ancestry specified.....	1 294	—	2 561	3 657	1 923	2 510	2 828	4 079	1 978	13	234	
Single ancestry.....	824	—	1 087	2 038	1 114	2 275	1 441	2 084	1 438	13	156	
Multiple ancestry.....	470	—	1 474	1 619	809	1 235	1 387	1 995	540	—	78	
Ancestry undesignated or not reported.....	73	—	277	123	57	122	148	216	203	—	17	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....	2 734	—	5 676	7 540	3 960	5 264	5 952	8 590	4 362	26	502	
Arab.....	—	—	5	18	—	64	3	8	26	—	—	
Austrian.....	—	—	7	5	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian.....	—	—	20	9	—	—	28	9	—	—	—	
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech.....	35	—	91	114	39	47	38	134	6	—	6	
Danish.....	34	—	110	100	80	35	38	182	21	—	5	
Dutch.....	11	—	100	103	83	209	163	84	20	—	4	
English.....	175	—	570	603	285	421	640	559	217	—	22	
Finnish.....	27	—	52	32	15	36	12	48	8	—	13	
French (except Basque).....	29	—	163	141	111	123	178	202	105	5	—	
French Canadian.....	—	—	19	55	6	12	50	15	49	—	—	
German.....	721	—	1 222	1 757	886	1 215	1 398	1 965	608	—	144	
Greek.....	—	—	—	8	—	9	15	—	—	—	—	
Hungarian.....	—	—	19	674	3	—	—	12	—	—	—	
Irish.....	160	—	532	117	244	480	499	778	209	8	28	
Italian.....	16	—	38	117	96	39	42	139	17	—	5	
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	11	5	8	—	6	—	—	
Norwegian.....	122	—	524	560	295	316	337	627	137	—	27	
Polish.....	38	—	—	76	—	47	42	94	12	—	—	
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	—	37	—	—	
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	7	28	—	—	—	—	15	
Russian.....	—	—	5	17	6	5	—	9	12	—	13	
Scotch-Irish.....	23	—	81	80	2	82	74	130	8	—	—	
Scottish.....	9	—	56	101	19	28	36	148	7	—	—	
Slovak.....	—	—	5	36	—	58	38	41	—	—	—	
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	
Swedish.....	87	—	86	167	116	111	168	298	26	—	10	
Swiss.....	—	—	—	23	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	
Ukrainian.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American.....	15	—	11	87	7	6	37	37	7	—	—	
Welsh.....	52	—	60	24	29	141	37	78	54	—	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	12	29	89	13	—	—	
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries.....	1 173	—	1 803	2 440	1 369	1 640	1 943	2 799	2 720	13	190	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Pennington County—Con.										
	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
ANCESTRY											
All persons.....	1 628	5 607	—	183	1 621	—	937	5 190	2 807	3 369	5 214
Ancestry specified.....	1 552	5 404	—	155	1 550	—	878	4 747	2 272	3 130	4 811
Single ancestry.....	987	3 696	—	87	602	—	1 848	3 145	1 490	2 012	2 936
Multiple ancestry.....	565	1 708	—	68	948	—	388	1 602	1 424	1 118	1 875
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	76	203	—	28	71	—	59	443	535	239	403
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported.....	3 256	11 214	—	366	3 242	—	1 874	10 380	5 614	6 738	10 428
Arab.....	8	7	—	—	15	—	12	29	—	—	14
Austrian.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	13
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5
Canadian.....	—	4	—	4	24	—	—	27	19	—	71
Czech.....	14	99	—	5	59	—	—	117	—	47	78
Danish.....	31	68	—	7	62	—	6	150	—	125	102
Dutch.....	23	105	—	—	327	—	204	768	158	489	200
English.....	210	912	—	51	—	—	32	15	—	8	749
Finnish.....	8	28	—	—	14	—	10	271	61	161	27
French (except Basque).....	66	199	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	237
French Canadian.....	8	15	—	—	18	—	29	64	67	4	22
German.....	609	2 838	—	50	921	—	371	2 257	580	1 569	2 391
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	16	14	22	—	31
Hungarian.....	—	34	—	—	10	—	—	22	5	—	16
Irish.....	413	870	—	4	325	—	231	852	274	565	874
Italian.....	47	73	—	34	17	—	—	93	109	15	121
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian.....	—	5	—	—	172	—	145	257	50	471	583
Norwegian.....	120	589	—	21	40	—	—	115	57	62	—
Polish.....	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	14	24	6	—
Portuguese.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Russian.....	7	11	—	—	15	—	9	17	6	18	47
Scotch-Irish.....	12	69	—	—	20	—	8	90	8	75	92
Scotch.....	27	74	—	25	39	—	34	77	23	69	117
Slovak.....	12	—	—	—	15	—	18	10	—	9	12
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Swedish.....	43	321	—	13	113	—	43	101	34	137	319
Swiss.....	—	31	—	3	7	—	4	—	—	41	34
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	16	—	—
United States or American.....	58	13	—	—	8	—	—	66	190	133	75
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	6	61	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	4	29
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	1 508	4 663	—	143	822	—	666	4 761	3 679	2 651	4 057
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County						
	Rapid City, SD MSA			Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03
		Total	Rapid City city							
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	81 343	81 343	54 523	4 065	5 942	2 995	5 607	2 838	3 963	3 601
Native	79 645	79 645	53 368	3 960	5 802	2 927	5 555	2 781	3 929	3 576
Foreign born	1 698	1 698	1 155	105	140	68	52	57	34	25
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	263	263	243	20	16	10	-	11	-	5
Persons 5 years and over	73 817	73 817	49 887	3 763	5 346	2 677	5 011	2 662	3 670	3 379
In linguistically isolated households	459	459	390	20	32	10	-	11	-	22
Speak a language other than English	3 850	3 850	2 937	255	251	114	167	164	105	72
Do not speak English "very well"	1 313	1 313	1 054	121	100	31	87	74	27	34
Speak Spanish	845	845	525	60	55	22	67	20	7	23
Do not speak English "very well"	277	277	173	42	14	10	47	14	7	17
Linguistically isolated	55	55	36	-	14	10	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	633	633	432	20	46	35	25	18	8	-
Do not speak English "very well"	287	287	237	4	22	6	8	4	-	-
Linguistically isolated	95	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21 946	21 946	14 726	915	1 713	673	1 648	755	1 037	1 189
Preprimary school	1 496	1 496	1 017	133	125	9	117	82	102	38
Public school	1 041	1 041	694	77	80	9	73	39	47	13
Elementary or high school	14 776	14 776	9 512	626	1 185	487	1 284	525	689	866
Public school	13 914	13 914	8 851	570	1 045	450	1 249	521	625	852
College	5 674	5 674	4 197	156	403	177	247	148	246	285
Public college	4 867	4 867	3 628	149	332	161	222	140	201	217
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	48 782	48 782	33 235	2 684	3 484	1 848	3 117	1 934	2 712	2 283
Less than 9th grade	2 997	2 997	2 166	204	159	152	123	160	42	31
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 425	4 425	2 842	227	268	241	394	124	99	36
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 419	15 419	9 931	710	984	692	1 236	417	636	343
Some college, no degree	11 782	11 782	7 840	580	862	491	824	446	607	484
Associate degree	3 841	3 841	2 694	219	406	121	229	162	180	227
Bachelor's degree	7 192	7 192	5 427	441	641	112	260	449	719	775
Graduate or professional degree	3 126	3 126	2 335	303	164	39	51	176	429	387
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.8	84.8	84.9	83.9	87.7	78.7	83.4	85.3	94.8	97.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.2	21.2	23.4	27.7	23.1	8.2	10.0	32.3	42.3	50.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	373	373	321	196	227	504	410	-	134	35
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 517	1 517	1 413	1 222	1 467	1 516	1 861	1 626	945	913
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 108	2 108	2 075	1 679	2 114	2 386	2 351	2 043	2 170	1 885
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	73 817	73 817	49 887	3 763	5 346	2 677	5 011	2 662	3 670	3 379
Same house	31 001	31 001	21 185	1 371	1 972	1 129	1 657	1 340	1 662	1 578
Different house in United States	40 450	40 450	27 452	2 361	3 154	1 371	3 225	1 206	1 943	1 666
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 084	13 084	10 352	938	1 192	638	755	505	763	552
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 013	6 013	2 129	166	293	157	1 611	138	170	151
Different MSA/PMSA	9 695	9 695	6 697	596	887	222	479	334	537	540
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 658	11 658	8 274	661	782	354	380	229	473	423
Abroad	2 366	2 366	1 250	31	220	177	129	116	65	135
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	66 444	66 444	54 523	4 052	5 691	2 774	5 124	2 838	3 780	1 980
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	49 765	49 765	39 441	2 681	4 607	2 416	4 523	2 405	2 945	1 518
Rural population	14 899	14 899	-	13	251	221	483	-	183	1 621
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	7 797	7 797	-	-	132	210	226	-	86	905
On farms	1 036	1 036	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	28
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	39 391	39 391	26 557	1 972	3 021	1 411	2 730	1 289	2 071	2 044
Car, truck, or van	36 250	36 250	24 585	1 872	2 863	1 304	2 576	1 181	1 944	1 933
Drove alone	31 896	31 896	21 650	1 683	2 552	1 122	2 287	992	1 809	1 777
Carpooled	4 354	4 354	2 935	189	311	182	289	189	135	156
Public transportation (including taxicab)	154	154	130	-	41	13	-	13	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	142	142	118	-	41	13	-	13	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	1 050	1 050	750	42	41	13	18	28	13	10
Other means	341	341	198	-	14	50	28	-	16	26
Worked at home	1 596	1 596	894	58	62	31	108	67	98	75
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.04	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6	15.9	13.8	17.1	15.0	18.1	15.4	20.1	18.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 699	2 699	1 642	121	198	103	260	75	71	73
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 458	8 458	5 338	403	830	271	655	257	390	510
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	12 381	12 381	8 822	633	1 030	387	742	424	810	741
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5 265	5 265	3 811	284	372	169	223	242	389	317
All other times	8 992	8 992	6 050	473	529	450	742	224	313	328
Worked in MSA of residence	33 389	33 389	23 162	1 692	2 475	1 237	2 355	1 208	1 843	1 805
Rapid City city	27 700	27 700	21 035	1 630	2 191	1 011	1 852	1 125	1 700	1 602
Ellsworth AFB CDP (pt.)	348	348	169	13	26	-	19	-	28	33
Remainder of Pennington County	5 341	5 341	1 958	49	258	226	484	83	115	170
Worked outside MSA of residence	6 002	6 002	3 395	280	546	174	375	81	228	239
Ellsworth AFB CDP (pt.)	3 946	3 946	2 117	133	388	127	299	54	170	131
Sturgis city	115	115	82	18	8	-	-	-	-	6
Remainder of Meade County	562	562	313	8	28	14	18	5	15	27
Worked elsewhere	1 379	1 379	883	121	122	27	58	22	43	75

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County—Con.			Rapid City city, Pennington County					
	Tract 111	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 632	5 232	7 371	389	1 546	6 263	5 080	2 049	3 134
Native	2 596	5 140	7 198	372	1 482	6 064	4 938	1 954	3 091
Foreign born	36	92	173	17	64	199	142	95	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	30	—	12	—	16	22	42	26	25
Persons 5 years and over	2 500	4 905	6 426	389	1 445	5 651	4 493	1 944	2 852
In linguistically isolated households	64	—	40	—	24	22	67	57	30
Speak a language other than English	98	174	447	57	103	569	276	180	135
Do not speak English "very well"	64	8	113	28	49	157	125	88	58
Speak Spanish	17	52	68	38	6	85	55	17	—
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	15	9	—	9	29	—	—
Linguistically isolated	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	61	—	16	127	76	55	30
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	16	—	—	69	53	47	19
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	41	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	645	1 485	2 048	67	467	1 681	1 323	819	917
Preprimary school	37	89	128	—	16	141	66	7	72
Public school	7	64	108	—	16	116	61	7	67
Elementary or high school	345	1 014	1 518	12	179	1 163	880	111	648
Public school	337	931	1 454	12	163	1 102	855	90	581
College	263	382	402	55	272	377	377	701	197
Public college	213	298	348	42	211	297	325	685	151
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 796	3 471	3 693	216	889	3 594	2 771	1 018	1 860
Less than 9th grade	84	71	257	44	81	354	235	107	136
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	121	163	445	34	105	448	343	120	129
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	602	837	1 425	38	231	1 331	1 051	375	630
Some college, no degree	438	873	1 010	41	181	797	685	224	454
Associate degree	141	274	253	19	99	306	168	69	184
Bachelor's degree	314	787	208	32	138	281	234	103	251
Graduate or professional degree	96	466	95	8	54	77	55	20	76
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.6	93.3	81.0	63.9	79.1	77.7	79.1	77.7	85.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.8	36.1	8.2	18.5	21.6	10.0	10.4	12.1	17.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	69	213	500	143	235	466	557	379	327
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	720	1 348	1 873	2 000	992	1 625	1 560	1 198	1 585
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 036	1 872	2 275	1 000	1 087	2 672	2 232	1 463	1 995
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 500	4 905	6 426	389	1 445	5 651	4 493	1 944	2 852
Some house	980	2 934	2 932	76	307	2 323	1 824	513	1 252
Different house in United States	1 513	1 904	3 236	304	1 086	3 198	2 592	1 326	1 496
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	614	617	711	106	373	1 161	1 033	345	526
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	192	193	660	—	55	93	257	75	102
Different MSA/PMSA	314	588	912	87	279	848	535	251	362
Not in an MSA/PMSA	393	506	953	111	379	1 096	767	655	506
Abroad	7	67	258	9	52	130	77	105	104
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 632	4 295	4 764	389	1 546	6 263	5 080	2 049	3 134
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 606	3 484	3 979	25	519	3 760	3 569	936	2 580
Rural population	—	937	2 607	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	561	1 900	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 459	2 633	3 291	81	780	2 819	2 252	991	1 513
Car, truck, or van	1 393	2 464	3 126	69	678	2 525	2 075	790	1 399
Drove alone	1 245	2 269	2 694	69	618	2 030	1 804	679	1 230
Carpooled	148	195	432	—	60	495	271	111	169
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	7	—	6	27	13	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	7	—	6	27	13	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	17	107	61	12	90	82	46	162	10
Other means	5	11	20	—	—	40	39	—	17
Worked at home	44	51	77	—	6	145	79	39	87
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.04	1.08	1.00	1.05	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	16.6	16.2	11.1	14.4	15.0	15.0	11.7	15.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	31	226	299	—	47	207	148	40	134
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	275	391	779	—	143	570	518	184	285
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	567	1 112	816	45	228	716	682	341	418
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	193	419	461	13	129	253	281	57	233
All other times	349	434	859	23	227	928	544	330	356
Worked in MSA of residence	1 364	2 375	2 444	81	652	2 490	1 869	884	1 250
Rapid City city	1 236	2 120	1 868	81	585	2 191	1 732	834	1 118
Ellsworth AFB CDP (pt.)	—	9	34	—	19	36	—	—	—
Remainder of Pennington County	128	246	542	—	48	263	137	50	132
Worked outside MSA of residence	95	258	847	—	128	329	383	107	263
Ellsworth AFB CDP (pt.)	42	143	606	—	77	226	273	23	196
Sturgis city	10	—	11	—	—	—	8	5	20
Remainder of Meade County	26	34	154	—	—	78	12	18	7
Worked elsewhere	17	81	76	—	51	25	90	61	40

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 270	4 052	5 691	1 367	—	2 838	3 780	1 980	2 632
Native	4 194	3 947	5 551	1 332	—	2 781	3 746	1 962	2 596
Foreign born	76	105	140	35	—	57	34	18	36
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	5	20	16	10	—	11	—	—	30
Persons 5 years and over	3 877	3 750	5 107	1 200	—	2 662	3 500	1 860	2 500
In linguistically isolated households	5	20	32	10	—	11	—	—	64
Speak a language other than English	200	255	251	45	—	164	98	18	98
Do not speak English "very well"	28	121	100	16	—	74	20	7	64
Speak Spanish	59	60	55	10	—	20	7	—	17
Do not speak English "very well"	14	42	14	10	—	14	7	—	12
Linguistically isolated	—	—	14	10	—	—	—	—	6
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	15	20	46	13	—	18	8	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	5	4	22	6	—	4	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	987	915	1 663	221	—	755	985	728	645
Preprimary school	67	133	114	9	—	82	95	38	37
Public school	56	77	69	9	—	39	47	13	7
Elementary or high school	705	626	1 154	154	—	525	648	512	345
Public school	658	570	1 014	140	—	521	584	498	337
College	215	156	395	58	—	148	242	178	263
Public college	215	149	332	50	—	140	201	147	213
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 633	2 671	3 313	920	—	1 934	2 583	1 191	1 796
Less than 9th grade	235	204	152	96	—	160	42	19	84
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	340	227	233	97	—	124	81	12	121
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	966	705	939	308	—	417	612	116	602
Some college, no degree	527	580	843	253	—	446	589	264	438
Associate degree	193	219	392	78	—	162	180	81	141
Bachelor's degree	277	441	597	67	—	449	682	451	314
Graduate or professional degree	95	295	157	21	—	176	397	248	96
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	83.9	88.4	79.0	—	85.3	95.2	97.4	88.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	27.6	22.8	9.6	—	32.3	41.8	58.7	22.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	461	196	231	552	—	—	134	59	69
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 350	1 222	1 482	1 667	—	1 626	979	850	720
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 121	1 679	2 117	2 345	—	2 043	2 171	1 996	2 036
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 877	3 750	5 107	1 200	—	2 662	3 500	1 860	2 500
Same house	1 538	1 358	1 905	367	—	1 340	1 598	873	980
Different house in United States	2 270	2 361	3 006	740	—	1 206	1 837	911	1 513
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	886	938	1 134	337	—	505	678	424	614
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	183	166	276	68	—	138	157	58	192
Different MSA/PMSA	470	596	866	152	—	334	533	200	314
Not in an MSA/PMSA	731	661	730	183	—	229	469	229	393
Abroad	69	31	196	93	—	116	65	76	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 270	4 052	5 691	1 367	—	2 838	3 780	1 980	2 632
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 263	2 681	4 607	1 205	—	2 405	2 945	1 518	1 606
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 200	1 959	2 863	611	—	1 289	1 977	1 147	1 459
Car, truck, or van	2 065	1 859	2 709	580	—	1 181	1 850	1 088	1 393
Drove alone	1 763	1 670	2 412	500	—	992	1 715	1 042	1 245
Carpooled	302	189	297	80	—	189	135	46	148
Public transportation (including taxicab)	28	—	41	—	—	13	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	16	—	41	—	—	13	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	43	42	37	7	—	28	13	10	17
Other means	11	—	14	5	—	—	16	15	5
Worked at home	53	58	62	19	—	67	98	34	44
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.08	—	1.09	1.04	1.02	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	13.7	17.0	13.4	—	15.4	20.4	16.6	16.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	168	121	174	29	—	75	71	35	31
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	428	403	805	116	—	257	359	206	275
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	629	625	959	197	—	424	786	496	567
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	353	284	359	64	—	242	361	190	193
All other times	569	468	504	186	—	224	302	186	349
Worked in MSA of residence	1 919	1 684	2 324	494	—	1 208	1 749	1 062	1 364
Rapid City city	1 729	1 622	2 063	429	—	1 125	1 606	967	1 236
Ellsworth AFB COP (pt.)	5	13	20	—	—	—	28	25	—
Remainder of Pennington County	185	49	241	65	—	83	115	70	128
Worked outside MSA of residence	281	275	539	117	—	81	228	85	95
Ellsworth AFB COP (pt.)	130	133	381	94	—	54	170	38	42
Sturgis city	—	18	8	—	—	—	—	6	10
Remainder of Meade County	55	8	28	8	—	5	15	6	26
Worked elsewhere	96	116	122	15	—	22	43	35	17

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.			Remainder of Pennington County				
	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 976	4 295	2 181	13	251	1 628	5 607	—
Native	2 943	4 254	2 161	13	251	1 595	5 555	—
Foreign born	33	41	20	—	—	33	52	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 761	4 046	1 850	13	239	1 477	5 011	—
In linguistically isolated households	8	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	106	127	255	—	—	69	167	—
Do not speak English "very well"	15	8	96	—	—	15	87	—
Speak Spanish	24	41	31	—	—	12	67	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	6	—	—	—	47	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	8	—	—	22	25	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	687	1 212	654	—	50	452	1 648	—
Preprimary school	30	42	68	—	11	—	117	—
Public school	21	28	61	—	11	—	73	—
Elementary or high school	499	844	507	—	31	333	1 284	—
Public school	442	787	497	—	31	310	1 249	—
College	158	326	79	—	8	119	247	—
Public college	127	282	61	—	—	111	222	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 962	2 834	1 050	13	171	928	3 117	—
Less than 9th grade	80	43	94	—	7	56	123	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	157	112	159	—	35	144	394	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	528	703	379	5	45	384	1 236	—
Some college, no degree	540	720	258	—	19	238	824	—
Associate degree	94	234	75	—	14	43	229	—
Bachelor's degree	396	652	62	—	44	45	260	—
Graduate or professional degree	167	370	23	8	7	18	51	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.9	94.5	75.9	100.0	75.4	78.4	83.4	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.7	36.1	8.1	61.5	29.8	6.8	10.0	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	333	104	646	—	—	488	410	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 332	1 363	2 200	—	1 161	1 330	1 861	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 929	1 954	2 352	—	2 000	2 403	2 351	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 761	4 046	1 850	13	239	1 477	5 011	—
Same house	1 307	2 512	1 112	13	67	762	1 657	—
Different house in United States	1 381	1 495	730	—	148	631	3 225	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	658	414	220	—	58	301	755	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	55	141	113	—	17	89	1 611	—
Different MSA/PMSA	174	490	206	—	21	70	479	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	494	450	191	—	52	171	380	—
Abroad	73	39	8	—	24	84	129	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 976	4 295	2 181	—	—	1 407	5 124	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 348	3 484	1 990	—	—	1 211	4 523	—
Rural population	—	—	—	13	251	221	483	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	132	210	226	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 531	2 246	839	13	158	800	2 730	—
Car, truck, or van	1 450	2 104	770	13	154	724	2 576	—
Drive alone	1 333	1 927	621	13	140	622	2 287	—
Carpooled	117	177	149	—	14	102	289	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	91	34	—	4	6	18	—
Other means	29	—	7	—	—	45	28	—
Worked at home	24	51	28	—	—	12	108	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.06	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	17.0	18.0	20.4	19.2	16.1	18.1	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	84	197	81	—	24	74	260	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	300	326	163	—	25	155	655	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	514	939	256	8	71	190	742	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	250	369	180	—	13	105	223	—
All other times	359	364	131	5	25	264	742	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 385	2 006	741	8	151	743	2 355	—
Rapid City city	1 253	1 790	672	8	128	582	1 852	—
Ellsworth AFB CDP (pt.)	6	9	8	—	6	—	19	—
Remainder of Pennington County	124	207	61	—	17	161	484	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	146	240	98	5	7	57	375	—
Ellsworth AFB CDP (pt.)	73	133	74	—	7	33	299	—
Sturgis city	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Meade County	6	34	—	—	—	6	18	—
Worked elsewhere	60	73	17	5	—	12	58	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Pennington County—Con.							
	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	183	1 621	—	937	5 190	2 807	3 369	5 214
Native	183	1 614	—	886	5 037	2 653	3 354	5 136
Foreign born	—	7	—	51	153	154	15	78
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	10
Persons 5 years and over	170	1 519	—	859	4 576	2 148	3 085	4 833
In linguistically isolated households	—	22	—	—	—	28	—	19
Speak a language other than English	7	54	—	47	192	249	27	101
Do not speak English "very well"	7	27	—	—	17	59	6	41
Speak Spanish	—	23	—	11	37	102	10	58
Do not speak English "very well"	—	17	—	—	9	6	1	24
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	53	96	—	5
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	8	31	—	3
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	52	461	—	273	1 394	807	772	1 311
Preprimary school	7	—	—	47	60	93	40	104
Public school	—	—	—	36	47	80	37	63
Elementary or high school	41	354	—	170	1 011	429	600	1 011
Public school	41	354	—	144	957	422	592	963
College	4	107	—	56	323	285	132	196
Public college	—	70	—	16	287	250	111	172
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	129	1 092	—	637	2 643	1 101	2 177	3 539
Less than 9th grade	—	12	—	28	163	16	245	181
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18	24	—	51	286	28	242	361
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24	227	—	134	1 046	353	828	1 206
Some college, no degree	18	220	—	153	752	484	445	789
Associate degree	—	146	—	40	178	148	115	234
Bachelor's degree	37	324	—	135	146	51	221	502
Graduate or professional degree	32	139	—	96	72	21	81	266
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.0	96.7	—	87.6	83.0	96.0	77.6	84.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	53.5	42.4	—	36.3	8.2	6.5	13.9	21.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	1 385	462	838	249	358
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	993	—	1 298	1 744	1 767	2 116	1 637
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 167	1 743	—	1 439	2 251	2 024	2 320	2 150
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	170	1 519	—	859	4 576	2 148	3 085	4 833
Same house	64	705	—	422	1 820	282	1 854	2 170
Different house in United States	106	755	—	409	2 506	1 384	1 189	2 645
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	85	128	—	203	491	89	79	543
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13	93	—	52	547	137	523	802
Different MSA/PMSA	4	340	—	98	706	685	108	487
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4	194	—	56	762	473	479	813
Abroad	—	59	—	28	250	482	42	18
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	—	2 583	2 807	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	1 989	2 601	—	—
Rural population	183	1 621	—	937	2 607	—	3 369	5 214
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	86	905	—	561	1 900	—	1 652	2 125
On farms	—	28	—	—	119	—	708	146
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	94	897	—	387	2 452	1 285	1 612	2 406
Car, truck, or van	94	845	—	360	2 356	1 194	1 254	2 095
Drove alone	94	735	—	342	2 073	1 048	1 110	1 782
Carpooled	—	110	—	18	283	146	144	313
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	4
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	4
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	16	27	17	143	69
Other means	—	11	—	11	13	7	18	10
Worked at home	—	41	—	—	49	67	197	228
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.07	—	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	21.0	—	14.5	15.6	9.6	17.2	26.2
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	38	—	29	218	105	151	158
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	31	304	—	65	616	421	303	545
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	24	245	—	173	560	300	451	795
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	28	127	—	50	281	77	246	304
All other times	11	142	—	70	728	315	264	376
Worked in MSA of residence	94	743	—	369	1 703	543	1 438	2 080
Rapid City city	94	635	—	330	1 196	223	1 189	1 189
Ellsworth AFB CDP (pt.)	—	8	—	—	26	112	8	—
Remainder of Pennington County	—	100	—	39	481	208	1 002	891
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	154	—	18	749	742	174	326
Ellsworth AFB CDP (pt.)	—	93	—	10	532	707	87	61
Sturgis city	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	16
Remainder of Meade County	—	21	—	—	147	30	5	22
Worked elsewhere	—	40	—	8	59	5	82	227

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County						
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	59 809	59 809	40 919	3 187	4 169	2 248	3 814	2 182	3 026	2 579
In labor force	42 234	42 234	28 413	2 035	3 180	1 512	2 928	1 332	2 169	2 131
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.6	70.6	69.4	63.9	76.3	67.3	76.8	61.0	71.7	82.6
Civilian labor force	38 357	38 357	26 161	1 870	2 796	1 369	2 708	1 257	2 019	1 991
Employed	36 145	36 145	24 681	1 814	2 657	1 274	2 591	1 226	1 950	1 924
Unemployed	2 212	2 212	1 480	56	139	95	117	31	69	67
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	5.7	3.0	5.0	6.9	4.3	2.5	3.4	3.4
Not in labor force	17 575	17 575	12 506	1 152	989	736	886	850	857	448
Institutionalized persons	761	761	670	—	79	—	—	209	—	—
Enrolled in school	3 024	3 024	2 178	116	172	105	204	140	120	68
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	6 702	6 702	5 255	726	416	306	179	313	387	117
Females 16 years and over	30 334	30 334	21 026	1 742	2 106	1 142	1 857	1 149	1 527	1 269
In labor force	18 977	18 977	13 058	956	1 368	672	1 315	633	951	967
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.6	62.6	62.1	54.9	65.0	58.8	70.8	55.1	62.3	76.2
Civilian labor force	18 452	18 452	12 766	956	1 308	644	1 268	626	937	950
Employed	17 398	17 398	12 065	932	1 246	588	1 242	602	890	895
Unemployed	1 054	1 054	701	24	62	56	26	24	47	55
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	5.7	5.5	2.5	4.7	8.7	2.1	3.8	5.0	5.8
With own children under 6 years	6 412	6 412	3 977	229	567	214	494	160	254	205
In labor force	4 255	4 255	2 670	152	393	147	355	116	173	167
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 363	5 363	3 492	217	437	187	436	207	293	360
In labor force	4 398	4 398	2 921	175	385	132	371	170	269	286
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	8 866	8 866	5 499	344	721	340	704	252	355	244
All parents present in household in labor force	5 567	5 567	3 453	210	491	210	481	162	231	201
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	14 341	14 341	9 160	570	1 179	485	1 273	486	713	862
All parents present in household in labor force	10 755	10 755	7 035	468	976	363	978	365	572	655
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 460	4 460	3 033	183	296	181	327	163	203	173
Not enrolled in school	833	833	527	39	29	66	49	12	10	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	261	261	149	20	6	28	15	—	—	9
Not high school graduate	342	342	191	—	6	54	18	—	—	9
Employed	210	210	100	—	32	11	—	—	—	9
Unemployed	65	65	43	—	6	—	7	—	—	—
Not in labor force	67	67	48	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	36 145	36 145	24 681	1 814	2 657	1 274	2 591	1 226	1 950	1 924
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 548	3 548	2 483	203	301	49	259	185	341	303
Professional specialty occupations	5 321	5 321	4 007	430	332	106	193	240	470	606
Technicians and related support occupations	1 198	1 198	842	49	130	44	134	44	54	78
Sales occupations	4 851	4 851	3 623	283	368	143	226	222	416	227
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 461	5 461	3 959	240	515	198	373	155	226	312
Private household occupations	116	116	93	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	570	570	317	—	22	25	60	50	13	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 090	5 090	3 227	251	325	231	458	122	119	94
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	953	953	332	15	23	6	29	29	35	37
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 713	4 713	3 012	198	302	245	443	107	155	164
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 714	1 714	1 166	52	101	72	174	37	48	11
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 278	1 278	741	31	131	91	140	20	50	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 332	1 332	879	45	107	64	102	15	23	45
Construction	2 542	2 542	1 555	151	124	121	258	52	161	85
Manufacturing	4 174	4 174	2 934	194	328	158	324	121	147	166
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 223	2 223	1 554	81	227	170	192	37	70	147
Wholesale and retail trade	8 996	8 996	6 351	409	728	302	593	320	475	375
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 797	1 797	1 328	146	152	19	59	49	183	192
Business and repair services	1 622	1 622	1 136	77	100	134	156	36	76	19
Professional and related services	9 268	9 268	6 577	503	651	275	581	412	622	723
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	36 145	36 145	24 681	1 814	2 657	1 274	2 591	1 226	1 950	1 924
Private wage and salary workers	25 625	25 625	18 045	1 364	1 956	956	1 846	787	1 278	1 314
Government workers	6 980	6 980	4 463	248	515	199	570	273	375	509
Local government workers	2 426	2 426	1 688	113	159	60	187	124	152	222
Self-employed workers	3 387	3 387	2 075	202	177	95	175	161	276	89
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	45 888	45 888	30 812	2 188	3 353	1 617	3 120	1 530	2 348	2 234
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	35 219	35 219	23 295	1 643	2 756	1 187	2 574	1 110	1 791	1 832
50 to 52 weeks	25 163	25 163	16 472	1 955	2 184	811	1 962	802	1 401	1 320
40 to 49 weeks	3 848	3 848	2 665	244	248	137	253	99	150	262
27 to 39 weeks	2 397	2 397	1 722	119	161	119	80	66	79	154
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5 334	5 334	3 768	274	311	208	272	190	235	186
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	47 428	47 428	32 018	2 270	3 260	1 757	3 389	1 526	2 421	2 285
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 488	1 488	1 065	53	79	57	118	42	30	32
With a mobility limitation	837	837	568	32	61	36	86	27	12	32
In labor force	232	232	150	10	47	20	19	12	3	12
With a self-care limitation	996	996	748	43	79	33	66	21	23	6
With a work disability	4 115	4 115	2 705	218	253	247	352	107	72	114
In labor force	2 125	2 125	1 411	112	211	146	147	66	38	80
Prevented from working	1 549	1 549	1 006	67	42	73	171	23	23	26
No work disability	43 313	43 313	29 313	2 052	3 007	1 510	3 037	1 419	2 349	2 171
In labor force	35 219	35 219	24 048	1 732	2 555	1 181	2 535	1 144	1 913	1 874
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	7 743	7 743	5 979	752	446	348	205	372	455	154
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 171	1 171	1 008	181	80	63	18	77	25	—
With a mobility limitation	992	992	866	152	67	49	18	64	25	—
With a self-care limitation	583	583	486	75	43	49	10	25	14	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 262	2 262	1 758	170	128	113	76	67	136	38
Mean family income (dollars)	22 103	22 103	23 951	17 496	30 019	12 861	13 215	24 813	54 586	207 391
1 worker	5 691	5 691	3 665	262	391	207	433	175	286	162
Mean family income (dollars)	29 560	29 560	30 505	31 182	30 338	23 735	22 065	33 151	62 633	57 286
2 or more workers	14 097	14 097	9 111	581	1 085	478	995	522	865	863
Mean family income (dollars)	40 470	40 470	41 771	55 387	44 074	29 999	37 001	45 402	68 402	53 713

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County—Con.			Rapid City city, Pennington County					
	Tract 111	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 148	3 996	4 906	389	1 307	4 549	3 653	1 844	2 218
In labor force	1 503	2 803	3 707	92	880	3 201	2 475	1 130	1 623
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.0	70.1	75.6	23.7	67.3	70.4	67.8	61.3	73.2
Civilian labor force	1 434	2 638	3 183	92	804	2 946	2 197	1 100	1 432
Employed	1 390	2 494	2 874	81	730	2 668	2 013	1 005	1 348
Unemployed	44	144	309	11	74	278	184	95	84
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	5.5	9.7	12.0	9.2	9.4	8.4	8.6	5.9
Not in labor force	645	1 193	1 199	297	427	1 348	1 178	714	595
Institutionalized persons	13	—	47	224	—	61	13	27	—
Enrolled in school	89	256	194	29	103	214	231	357	98
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	349	454	151	34	200	526	372	162	256
Females 16 years and over	1 137	2 050	2 437	96	659	2 362	1 899	725	1 178
In labor force	708	1 268	1 572	24	390	1 486	1 104	472	800
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.3	61.9	64.5	25.0	59.2	62.9	58.1	65.1	67.9
Civilian labor force	694	1 232	1 508	24	383	1 430	1 071	465	779
Employed	683	1 196	1 368	24	335	1 291	1 000	431	733
Unemployed	11	36	140	—	48	139	71	34	46
Percent of civilian labor force	1.6	2.9	9.3	—	12.5	9.7	6.6	7.3	5.9
With own children under 6 years	135	433	819	—	87	452	445	119	261
In labor force	101	186	549	—	52	247	261	68	193
With own children 6 to 17 years only	147	453	383	—	101	357	317	48	247
In labor force	130	373	281	—	79	316	269	26	183
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	156	363	1 169	—	114	775	641	117	335
All parents present in household in labor force	113	195	732	—	59	383	365	70	226
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	362	1 032	1 412	—	178	1 113	771	82	631
All parents present in household in labor force	318	717	900	—	132	823	558	46	466
Persons 16 to 19 years	88	325	428	34	89	370	262	293	159
Not enrolled in school	14	26	134	21	9	67	82	24	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	47	21	9	6	23	5	15
Not high school graduate	3	8	81	11	9	49	26	5	5
Employed	3	8	55	—	—	43	11	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	15	—	9	6	—	5	5
Not in labor force	—	—	11	11	—	—	15	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 390	2 494	2 874	81	730	2 668	2 013	1 005	1 348
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	119	287	159	21	46	207	129	51	68
Professional specialty occupations	260	637	222	—	164	232	173	100	186
Technicians and related support occupations	49	61	43	24	21	107	35	47	7
Sales occupations	216	478	300	—	97	257	193	99	213
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	277	368	356	24	145	318	362	226	206
Private household occupations	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	14	9
Protective service occupations	26	29	72	—	12	58	26	23	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	121	213	652	12	144	523	380	164	253
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	25	48	73	—	—	50	18	19	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	163	199	543	—	79	402	410	100	213
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	56	90	164	—	16	220	90	91	46
Transportation and material moving occupations	52	39	95	—	—	74	108	25	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21	45	189	—	—	220	89	46	71
Construction	117	100	218	—	49	185	136	58	64
Manufacturing	161	291	306	—	24	453	311	152	142
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	92	116	135	10	29	145	208	36	57
Wholesale and retail trade	309	576	805	34	213	715	534	273	479
Finance, insurance, and real estate	60	145	155	—	33	79	56	31	58
Business and repair services	102	84	119	—	23	159	96	57	74
Professional and related services	387	841	584	26	223	572	428	276	308
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 390	2 494	2 874	81	730	2 668	2 013	1 005	1 348
Private wage and salary workers	1 035	1 590	2 073	81	532	2 043	1 509	728	1 058
Government workers	247	593	589	—	163	436	306	246	156
Local government workers	95	264	163	—	33	149	89	87	60
Self-employed workers	102	291	212	—	31	189	190	23	134
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 624	3 017	3 925	240	1 020	3 323	2 685	1 449	1 734
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 196	2 401	2 915	153	634	2 403	2 017	1 055	1 328
50 to 52 weeks	835	1 675	2 144	67	418	1 547	1 399	504	986
40 to 49 weeks	189	350	261	24	71	296	200	137	152
27 to 39 weeks	63	128	207	18	40	237	164	171	104
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	210	288	506	—	240	550	284	163	215
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 674	3 257	4 142	131	997	3 607	2 937	1 613	1 747
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	78	218	10	30	206	114	46	105
With a mobility limitation	11	34	119	10	25	86	89	22	46
In labor force	11	—	32	—	—	12	10	6	19
With a self-care limitation	7	55	131	10	15	160	42	38	81
With a work disability	138	198	536	22	75	479	284	117	171
In labor force	102	95	232	12	28	214	105	64	96
Prevented from working	15	80	230	10	38	220	154	48	60
No work disability	1 536	3 059	3 606	109	922	3 128	2 653	1 496	1 576
In labor force	1 289	2 433	2 909	80	742	2 632	2 039	1 024	1 312
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	392	574	193	34	234	626	425	174	280
With a mobility or self-care limitation	86	61	35	17	66	120	67	11	43
With a mobility limitation	77	42	35	17	55	116	48	5	43
With a self-care limitation	33	46	6	—	30	60	48	11	20
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	85	169	127	8	25	252	187	85	111
Mean family income (dollars)	22 514	21 551	8 347	12 888	14 812	7 628	12 116	11 930	13 294
1 worker	144	444	566	—	95	430	424	84	206
Mean family income (dollars)	19 614	66 846	16 687	—	22 437	17 205	15 707	16 162	20 743
2 or more workers	478	994	1 198	10	196	889	744	182	551
Mean family income (dollars)	45 265	42 982	29 596	29 000	54 965	32 375	30 133	33 243	30 735

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 209	3 174	3 966	1 036	—	2 182	2 897	1 384	2 148
In labor force	2 358	2 022	3 012	654	—	1 332	2 068	1 184	1 503
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.5	63.7	75.9	63.1	—	61.0	71.4	85.5	70.0
Civilian labor force	2 250	1 857	2 635	552	—	1 257	1 918	1 121	1 434
Employed	2 100	1 801	2 506	509	—	1 226	1 856	1 097	1 390
Unemployed	150	56	129	43	—	31	62	24	44
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	3.0	4.9	7.8	—	2.5	3.2	2.1	3.1
Not in labor force	851	1 152	954	382	—	850	829	200	645
Institutionalized persons	44	—	79	—	—	209	—	—	13
Enrolled in school	114	116	172	36	—	140	120	25	89
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	433	726	396	163	—	313	373	56	349
Females 16 years and over	1 702	1 737	2 012	517	—	1 149	1 478	690	1 137
In labor force	1 161	951	1 302	279	—	633	921	566	708
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.2	54.7	64.7	54.0	—	55.1	62.3	82.0	62.3
Civilian labor force	1 145	951	1 242	264	—	626	907	566	694
Employed	1 060	927	1 185	236	—	602	867	542	683
Unemployed	85	24	57	28	—	24	40	24	11
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	2.5	4.6	10.6	—	3.8	4.4	4.2	1.6
With own children under 6 years	341	229	555	113	—	160	242	126	135
In labor force	258	152	381	83	—	116	166	106	101
With own children 6 to 17 years only	235	217	424	52	—	207	279	190	147
In labor force	220	175	372	34	—	170	255	170	130
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	468	344	703	184	—	252	342	143	156
All parents present in household in labor force	352	210	473	112	—	162	225	123	113
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	634	570	1 144	147	—	486	672	498	362
All parents present in household in labor force	551	468	941	123	—	365	537	409	318
Persons 16 to 19 years	200	183	291	40	—	163	203	93	88
Not enrolled in school	65	39	29	15	—	12	10	9	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	20	6	15	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	25	—	6	15	—	—	—	—	3
Employed	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unemployed	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 100	1 801	2 506	509	—	1 226	1 856	1 097	1 390
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	162	203	285	23	—	185	318	165	119
Professional specialty occupations	206	422	309	61	—	240	429	385	260
Technicians and related support occupations	84	49	130	31	—	44	54	57	49
Sales occupations	288	283	359	56	—	222	395	129	216
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	339	240	501	91	—	155	226	162	277
Private household occupations	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	34	—	22	—	—	50	13	—	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	319	246	292	76	—	122	119	63	121
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	15	18	—	—	29	35	21	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	365	198	265	101	—	107	150	84	163
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	157	52	92	47	—	37	44	—	56
Transportation and material moving occupations	55	31	131	23	—	20	50	—	52
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	81	45	102	—	—	15	23	31	21
Construction	151	151	113	32	—	52	155	72	117
Manufacturing	298	194	308	64	—	121	147	56	161
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	131	81	227	87	—	37	70	54	92
Wholesale and retail trade	527	409	654	99	—	320	469	234	309
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119	146	148	8	—	49	168	102	60
Business and repair services	115	77	95	56	—	36	76	6	102
Professional and related services	502	490	628	123	—	412	564	477	387
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 100	1 801	2 506	509	—	1 226	1 856	1 097	1 390
Private wage and salary workers	1 645	1 351	1 827	381	—	787	1 219	796	1 035
Government workers	324	248	499	85	—	273	371	262	247
Local government workers	120	113	143	15	—	124	152	134	95
Self-employed workers	131	202	171	31	—	161	245	39	102
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 484	2 175	3 167	659	—	1 530	2 236	1 227	1 624
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 917	1 635	2 580	505	—	1 110	1 705	989	1 196
50 to 52 weeks	1 383	1 187	2 093	324	—	802	1 334	745	835
40 to 49 weeks	206	244	216	81	—	99	135	113	189
27 to 39 weeks	114	119	133	65	—	66	79	85	63
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	362	274	311	83	—	190	214	120	210
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 555	2 257	3 084	747	—	1 526	2 306	1 234	1 674
With a mobility or self-care limitation	148	53	79	21	—	42	30	7	18
With a mobility limitation	41	32	61	7	—	27	12	7	11
In labor force	10	10	47	—	—	12	3	—	11
With a self-care limitation	126	43	79	14	—	21	23	—	7
With a work disability	208	218	243	116	—	107	72	35	138
In labor force	123	112	201	49	—	66	38	28	102
Prevented from working	51	67	42	48	—	23	23	7	15
Na work disability	2 347	2 039	2 841	631	—	1 419	2 234	1 199	1 536
In labor force	2 058	1 719	2 404	479	—	1 144	1 812	1 062	1 289
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	502	752	426	187	—	372	441	87	392
With a mobility or self-care limitation	97	181	80	13	—	77	25	—	86
With a mobility limitation	81	152	67	13	—	64	25	—	77
With a self-care limitation	37	75	43	6	—	25	14	—	33
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers	138	170	128	67	—	67	132	20	85
Mean family income (dollars)	21 347	17 496	30 019	12 486	—	24 813	55 574	359 158	22 514
1 worker	288	262	379	101	—	175	275	67	144
Mean family income (dollars)	20 410	31 182	30 761	24 933	—	33 151	63 441	81 203	19 614
2 or more workers	776	573	1 039	175	—	522	824	490	478
Mean family income (dollars)	35 034	51 821	43 147	30 839	—	45 402	60 011	58 437	45 265

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.			Remainder of Pennington County				
	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 314	3 292	1 357	13	203	1 212	3 814	—
In labor force	1 580	2 364	935	13	168	858	2 928	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.3	71.8	68.9	100.0	82.8	70.8	76.8	—
Civilian labor force	1 499	2 199	868	13	161	817	2 708	—
Employed	1 464	2 107	780	13	151	765	2 591	—
Unemployed	35	92	88	—	10	52	117	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	4.2	10.1	—	6.2	6.4	4.3	—
Not in labor force	734	928	422	—	35	354	886	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	73	190	71	—	—	69	204	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	415	378	103	—	20	143	179	—
Females 16 years and over	1 304	1 702	679	5	94	625	1 857	—
In labor force	779	1 098	384	5	66	393	1 315	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.7	64.5	56.6	100.0	70.2	62.9	70.8	—
Civilian labor force	773	1 062	384	5	66	380	1 268	—
Employed	748	1 037	364	5	61	352	1 242	—
Unemployed	25	25	20	—	5	28	26	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	2.4	5.2	—	7.6	7.4	2.1	—
With own children under 6 years	230	254	228	—	12	101	494	—
In labor force	171	153	162	—	12	64	355	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	193	405	73	—	13	135	436	—
In labor force	147	335	40	—	13	98	371	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	248	275	402	—	18	156	704	—
All parents present in household in labor force	179	156	245	—	18	98	481	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	504	890	478	—	35	338	1 273	—
All parents present in household in labor force	427	605	266	—	35	240	978	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	166	268	131	—	5	141	327	—
Not enrolled in school	39	26	32	—	—	51	49	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	7	—	—	13	15	—
Not high school graduate	12	8	10	—	—	39	18	—
Employed	12	8	17	—	—	32	11	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not in labor force	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 464	2 107	780	13	151	765	2 591	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	181	256	64	—	16	26	259	—
Professional specialty occupations	246	511	83	8	23	45	193	—
Technicians and related support occupations	46	50	7	—	—	13	134	—
Sales occupations	283	452	81	—	9	—	226	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	239	300	148	—	14	107	373	—
Private household occupations	37	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	11	18	19	—	—	25	60	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	107	172	114	5	33	155	458	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	48	12	—	3	6	29	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	86	149	140	—	37	144	443	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	97	80	41	—	9	25	174	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	62	33	15	—	—	68	140	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	41	38	50	—	5	64	102	—
Construction	80	90	50	—	11	89	258	—
Manufacturing	154	258	91	—	20	94	324	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	154	98	38	—	—	83	192	—
Wholesale and retail trade	344	524	214	—	74	203	593	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	72	131	68	—	4	11	59	—
Business and repair services	60	84	20	—	5	78	156	—
Professional and related services	361	678	122	13	23	152	581	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 464	2 107	780	13	151	765	2 591	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 077	1 377	599	13	129	575	1 846	—
Government workers	258	469	120	—	16	114	570	—
Local government workers	88	235	51	—	16	45	187	—
Self-employed workers	124	241	61	—	6	64	175	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 751	2 545	963	13	186	958	3 120	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 354	1 971	743	8	176	682	2 574	—
50 to 52 weeks	925	1 414	509	8	91	487	1 962	—
40 to 49 weeks	174	272	56	—	32	56	253	—
27 to 39 weeks	89	118	57	—	28	54	80	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	191	279	82	—	—	125	272	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 776	2 645	1 182	13	176	1 010	3 389	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	68	63	—	—	36	118	—
With a mobility limitation	20	34	38	—	—	29	86	—
In labor force	2	—	8	—	—	20	19	—
With a self-care limitation	7	45	37	—	—	19	66	—
With a work disability	115	163	142	—	10	131	352	—
In labor force	61	76	36	—	10	97	147	—
Prevented from working	48	71	81	—	—	25	171	—
No work disability	1 661	2 482	1 040	13	166	879	3 037	—
In labor force	1 396	2 029	827	13	151	702	2 535	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	457	482	108	—	20	161	205	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	49	46	30	—	—	50	18	—
With a mobility limitation	46	27	30	—	—	36	18	—
With a self-care limitation	32	46	6	—	—	43	10	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	106	129	48	—	—	46	76	—
Mean family income (dollars)	25 073	24 141	10 189	—	—	13 406	13 215	—
1 worker	241	326	168	—	12	106	433	—
Mean family income (dollars)	33 710	58 955	17 256	—	16 983	22 593	22 065	—
2 or more workers	519	858	285	8	46	303	995	—
Mean family income (dollars)	35 708	43 452	31 525	310 800	65 029	29 514	37 001	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Pennington County—Con.							
	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	129	1 195	—	704	3 549	1 673	2 522	3 876
In labor force	101	947	—	439	2 772	1 373	1 666	2 556
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.3	79.2	—	62.4	78.1	82.1	66.1	65.9
Civilian labor force	101	870	—	439	2 315	680	1 602	2 490
Employed	94	827	—	387	2 094	610	1 561	2 371
Unemployed	7	43	—	52	221	70	41	119
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	4.9	—	11.8	9.5	10.3	2.6	4.8
Not in labor force	28	248	—	265	777	300	856	1 320
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	47	—	44	—
Enrolled in school	—	43	—	66	123	70	122	149
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	14	61	—	76	48	5	338	563
Females 16 years and over	49	579	—	348	1 758	849	1 251	1 893
In labor force	30	401	—	170	1 188	568	696	1 087
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.2	69.3	—	48.9	67.6	66.9	55.6	57.4
Civilian labor force	30	384	—	170	1 124	498	682	1 079
Employed	23	353	—	159	1 004	434	665	1 035
Unemployed	7	31	—	11	120	64	17	44
Percent of civilian labor force	23.3	8.1	—	6.5	10.7	12.9	2.5	4.1
With own children under 6 years	12	79	—	79	591	508	242	317
In labor force	7	61	—	33	387	318	139	209
With own children 6 to 17 years only	14	170	—	48	310	156	207	382
In labor force	14	116	—	38	241	134	160	292
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	13	101	—	88	767	733	340	447
All parents present in household in labor force	6	78	—	39	487	440	191	276
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	41	364	—	142	934	417	628	1 009
All parents present in household in labor force	35	246	—	112	634	302	450	688
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	80	—	57	297	91	193	236
Not enrolled in school	—	18	—	—	102	33	33	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	9	—	—	40	12	18	5
Not high school graduate	—	9	—	—	64	6	12	3
Employed	—	9	—	—	45	—	10	3
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	94	827	—	387	2 094	610	1 561	2 371
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	23	138	—	31	95	33	96	348
Professional specialty occupations	41	221	—	126	139	45	152	321
Technicians and related support occupations	—	21	—	11	36	36	25	80
Sales occupations	21	98	—	26	219	98	170	274
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	150	—	68	208	65	179	338
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	2
Protective service occupations	—	31	—	11	53	45	17	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	31	—	41	538	161	179	262
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	16	—	—	61	—	359	145
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	80	—	50	403	47	199	293
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	11	—	10	123	15	38	139
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	16	—	6	80	22	99	106
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	14	—	7	139	23	47	52
Construction	6	13	—	10	168	13	142	277
Manufacturing	—	110	—	33	215	33	74	337
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	93	—	18	97	5	105	76
Wholesale and retail trade	6	141	—	52	591	185	352	448
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15	90	—	14	87	12	52	125
Business and repair services	—	13	—	—	99	12	32	91
Professional and related services	58	246	—	163	462	199	256	538
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	94	827	—	387	2 094	610	1 561	2 371
Private wage and salary workers	59	518	—	213	1 474	323	900	1 530
Government workers	4	247	—	124	469	229	293	451
Local government workers	—	88	—	29	112	19	71	171
Self-employed workers	31	50	—	50	151	58	361	366
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	112	1 007	—	472	2 962	1 395	1 966	2 885
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	86	843	—	430	2 172	1 060	1 605	2 288
50 to 52 weeks	67	575	—	261	1 635	903	1 097	1 605
40 to 49 weeks	15	149	—	78	205	62	152	181
27 to 39 weeks	—	69	—	10	150	25	101	158
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	21	66	—	9	424	151	156	342
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	115	1 051	—	612	2 960	975	1 961	3 148
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	25	—	10	155	5	34	40
With a mobility limitation	—	25	—	—	81	5	20	23
In labor force	—	12	—	—	24	5	2	—
With a self-care limitation	—	6	—	10	94	5	23	25
With a work disability	—	79	—	35	394	34	144	231
In labor force	—	52	—	19	196	22	53	118
Prevented from working	—	19	—	9	149	12	75	83
No work disability	115	972	—	577	2 566	941	1 817	2 917
In labor force	101	812	—	404	2 082	658	1 434	2 279
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14	67	—	92	85	5	453	662
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	15	5	—	41	34
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	15	5	—	22	30
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	10
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	4	18	—	40	79	5	56	180
Mean family income (dollars)	21 976	38 761	—	13 197	7 228	18 960	19 247	17 850
1 worker	11	95	—	118	398	201	247	405
Mean family income (dollars)	42 434	40 418	—	88 646	16 446	15 293	25 614	33 486
2 or more workers	41	373	—	136	913	567	653	951
Mean family income (dollars)	237 042	47 506	—	40 015	28 993	21 879	39 609	43 199

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Pennington County						
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	30 634	30 634	21 206	1 835	2 052	1 208	1 847	988	1 493	1 266
Less than \$5,000	1 708	1 708	1 350	106	23	83	39	35	22	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 816	2 816	2 121	332	51	135	103	68	21	34
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 210	3 210	2 093	189	117	193	192	56	42	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 357	7 357	4 714	348	438	343	523	157	122	136
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 869	5 869	4 028	359	523	199	452	172	239	184
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 225	5 225	3 686	278	541	177	345	256	371	320
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 059	3 059	2 230	107	259	73	153	209	375	342
\$75,000 to \$99,999	653	653	445	46	47	5	24	12	102	111
\$100,000 or more	737	737	539	70	53	—	16	23	199	100
Median (dollars)	25 340	25 340	25 740	21 732	31 979	20 170	26 214	35 268	47 552	46 005
Mean (dollars)	31 697	31 697	31 755	30 879	36 292	23 264	30 094	36 350	64 123	58 173
Families	22 050	22 050	14 534	1 013	1 604	798	1 504	764	1 287	1 063
Median income (dollars)	29 570	29 570	31 056	31 235	36 639	23 081	26 981	40 714	49 133	46 431
Males 15 years and over, with income	28 639	28 639	19 281	1 425	2 024	1 025	1 887	1 011	1 485	1 325
Median income (dollars)	17 773	17 773	17 806	17 556	22 261	17 348	18 202	22 932	36 330	30 435
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.5	56.5	53.8	54.2	67.5	53.3	65.3	52.5	63.6	65.2
Median income (dollars)	22 980	22 980	24 650	24 409	27 879	22 888	21 194	31 219	39 875	31 587
Females 15 years and over, with income	26 805	26 805	18 942	1 591	1 879	982	1 604	1 059	1 313	1 114
Median income (dollars)	8 950	8 950	9 202	9 142	12 772	7 040	10 438	7 474	10 552	14 700
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.3	33.3	32.1	26.6	43.5	26.5	45.5	25.6	34.2	39.9
Median income (dollars)	15 224	15 224	15 833	16 942	16 787	13 462	14 439	19 631	17 384	18 792
Per capita income (dollars)	12 031	12 031	12 469	13 714	12 805	9 396	9 823	12 904	24 107	20 634
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	30 634	30 634	21 206	1 835	2 052	1 208	1 847	988	1 493	1 266
With earnings	25 793	25 793	17 268	1 313	1 778	935	1 725	795	1 311	1 182
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 119	30 119	30 278	33 366	34 755	23 042	27 842	38 025	57 571	48 644
With Social Security income	6 854	6 854	5 211	628	355	279	304	294	305	126
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 697	7 697	7 719	7 491	8 462	7 748	6 883	7 306	9 468	7 666
With public assistance income	1 849	1 849	1 439	101	70	76	66	41	13	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 269	3 269	3 431	2 992	3 644	2 987	1 815	4 289	1 683	5 715
With retirement income	4 474	4 474	3 177	249	269	236	228	152	252	182
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 816	9 816	9 852	8 720	9 844	8 956	9 475	8 227	13 704	10 285
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	35 770	35 770	36 774	42 768	39 604	25 948	31 499	40 790	65 660	59 751
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 579	34 579	35 704	41 144	39 116	25 918	30 886	43 288	69 478	62 074
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 226	37 226	37 971	44 030	40 510	25 985	32 623	38 305	62 567	56 574
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 559	39 559	41 573	48 002	42 355	28 062	33 418	42 690	68 782	61 379
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 905	39 905	42 585	48 355	42 860	29 206	33 841	46 034	76 065	64 780
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 174	39 174	40 557	47 757	41 493	26 747	32 734	39 623	63 324	56 977
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 817	15 817	16 269	22 610	21 275	14 005	18 430	19 172	16 798	28 032
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 633	12 633	13 010	20 234	19 108	12 206	14 574	21 693	11 763	22 754
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 723	22 723	22 651	25 604	29 544	18 034	31 251	12 554	35 364	40 509
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	22 050	22 050	14 534	1 013	1 604	798	1 504	764	1 287	1 063
Householder worked in 1989	18 711	18 711	12 034	800	1 446	663	1 354	658	1 125	991
With related children under 18 years	12 491	12 491	7 963	449	1 063	463	993	390	589	617
With related children under 5 years	6 082	6 082	3 793	222	525	240	468	146	246	211
Married-couple families	18 295	18 295	11 598	813	1 371	662	1 285	696	1 207	1 005
Householder worked in 1989	15 843	15 843	9 817	650	1 235	569	1 164	600	1 065	940
With related children under 18 years	9 829	9 829	5 943	338	885	365	809	342	526	570
With related children under 5 years	5 015	5 015	2 986	198	469	192	404	146	215	205
Female householder, no husband present	3 108	3 108	2 467	174	183	81	173	58	75	37
Householder worked in 1989	2 343	2 343	1 844	129	161	59	144	52	55	30
With related children under 18 years	2 260	2 260	1 754	97	145	56	138	42	63	26
With related children under 5 years	962	962	755	24	49	22	45	—	31	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 546	11 546	8 832	1 057	661	530	576	245	254	300
Nonfamily householder	8 584	8 584	6 672	822	448	410	343	224	206	203
65 years and over	2 695	2 695	2 220	376	145	137	48	162	66	51
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	79 772	79 772	53 181	4 034	5 855	2 995	5 599	2 629	3 963	3 587
Persons under 18 years	23 523	23 523	14 913	924	1 948	837	1 992	738	1 081	1 114
Related children under 18 years	23 480	23 480	14 883	914	1 941	837	1 992	738	1 081	1 106
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 066	16 066	10 320	633	1 345	519	1 399	562	788	898
Persons 65 years and over	7 743	7 743	5 979	752	446	348	205	372	455	154
Persons 75 years and over	3 069	3 069	2 510	365	265	114	43	171	135	42
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 208	2 208	1 546	51	38	99	95	18	58	26
Percent below poverty level	10.0	10.0	10.6	5.0	2.4	12.4	6.3	2.4	4.5	2.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 410	1 410	941	34	22	58	51	15	43	19
With related children under 18 years	1 881	1 881	1 305	34	38	73	78	9	58	20
With related children under 5 years	1 130	1 130	731	16	23	51	45	—	41	6
Married-couple families	786	786	405	—	—	66	43	3	10	19
Householder worked in 1989	544	544	252	—	—	40	18	—	10	19
With related children under 18 years	593	593	283	—	—	40	26	—	10	13
With related children under 5 years	397	397	170	—	—	32	20	—	10	6
Female householder, no husband present	1 281	1 281	1 040	46	31	14	52	15	48	7
Householder worked in 1989	776	776	637	34	15	5	33	15	33	—
With related children under 18 years	1 172	1 172	942	34	31	14	52	9	48	7
With related children under 5 years	678	678	533	16	16	—	25	—	31	—
Unrelated individuals	2 559	2 559	2 018	242	113	133	97	72	—	17
Nonfamily householder	1 473	1 473	1 197	156	33	75	40	51	—	—
65 years and over	590	590	493	87	8	27	7	57	—	—
Persons	10 285	10 285	7 257	406	235	568	467	117	185	98
Percent below poverty level	12.9	12.9	13.6	10.1	4.0	19.0	8.3	4.5	4.7	2.7
Persons under 18 years	4 311	4 311	2 931	98	91	220	224	16	116	44
Related children under 18 years	4 268	4 268	2 901	88	84	220	224	16	116	36
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 639	2 639	1 816	60	65	88	161	16	43	29
Persons 65 years and over	766	766	608	87	8	47	18	71	—	12
Persons 75 years and over	399	399	330	51	8	24	7	49	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 805	4 805	3 522	123	164	404	157	22	62	86
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	13 920	13 920	9 364	671	398	690	668	127	201	129
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	29 405	29 405	18 271	1 484	1 131	1 471	2 323	470	361	387

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County—Can.			Rapid City city, Pennington County					
	Tract 111	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 230	2 053	2 387	146	812	2 307	1 943	786	1 189
Less than \$5,000.....	17	55	184	29	85	303	201	109	77
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	152	53	236	77	164	397	239	87	97
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	165	133	277	19	140	224	205	127	174
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	337	349	764	11	223	543	635	234	350
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	228	407	540	10	92	388	386	127	204
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	201	546	223	—	55	313	206	70	227
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	93	387	121	—	13	96	71	30	60
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	11	26	38	—	11	25	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	26	97	4	—	29	18	—	2	—
Median (dollars).....	22 971	35 550	20 664	6 781	16 518	18 265	19 383	17 365	21 817
Mean (dollars).....	29 748	43 609	23 533	9 847	25 577	22 339	21 457	20 958	24 223
Families	707	1 607	1 891	18	316	1 571	1 355	351	868
Median income (dollars).....	31 677	37 791	21 307	27 750	20 769	21 029	20 934	18 309	23 966
Maies 15 years and over, with income.....	983	1 893	2 376	197	627	2 103	1 681	1 057	1 041
Median income (dollars).....	18 170	25 711	15 125	6 533	12 265	12 607	15 291	8 096	16 532
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	48.8	60.8	58.8	28.4	46.9	45.6	52.2	29.1	57.0
Median income (dollars).....	24 183	29 142	17 834	13 409	19 600	20 469	19 342	17 596	19 927
Females 15 years and over, with income.....	1 078	1 744	2 102	96	622	2 161	1 676	1 076	1 076
Median income (dollars).....	10 465	12 668	7 080	4 722	8 527	6 894	6 576	7 402	9 391
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	32.4	30.0	35.5	11.5	19.9	27.2	31.1	40.7	36.5
Median income (dollars).....	15 762	16 959	12 052	11 250	13 306	13 206	13 942	16 985	14 475
Per capita income (dollars).....	13 882	16 977	7 696	5 597	13 600	8 451	8 309	9 335	9 416
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 230	2 053	2 387	146	812	2 307	1 943	786	1 189
With earnings.....	976	1 719	2 212	99	643	1 835	1 528	618	989
Mean earnings (dollars).....	29 574	39 515	22 209	10 976	25 730	21 868	21 985	20 647	23 604
With Social Security income.....	317	465	226	36	246	632	433	148	294
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 288	8 324	5 970	6 740	6 673	7 318	6 718	7 109	8 736
With public assistance income.....	34	66	233	—	66	339	247	49	86
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	7 092	1 953	3 671	—	4 100	2 871	3 937	2 868	3 764
With retirement income.....	149	458	288	—	88	318	253	101	191
Mean retirement income (dollars).....	8 114	13 929	10 016	—	9 348	6 948	9 458	6 687	7 379
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 305	47 322	24 305	21 839	42 009	24 253	23 133	23 994	26 133
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	36 420	46 326	22 807	—	53 028	20 749	22 261	18 408	25 093
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 903	48 374	27 015	21 839	21 659	28 322	24 332	28 311	27 533
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 360	50 918	27 557	21 839	53 282	28 881	27 330	28 834	30 397
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	44 747	52 467	26 507	—	77 966	26 430	27 887	24 164	29 907
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 995	49 419	29 352	21 839	21 273	31 241	26 700	32 396	31 059
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 536	19 790	11 602	—	10 670	12 477	14 161	10 043	12 767
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 615	13 316	9 978	—	10 116	9 602	12 650	5 500	9 842
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	21 203	36 315	15 195	—	15 347	17 582	17 328	16 859	18 089
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	707	1 607	1 891	18	316	1 571	1 355	351	868
Householder worked in 1989.....	602	1 345	1 612	10	271	1 168	1 124	241	698
With related children under 18 years.....	298	833	1 270	—	212	912	824	156	527
With related children under 5 years.....	116	329	762	—	78	378	425	103	256
Married-couple families	568	1 417	1 503	18	209	1 111	925	245	646
Householder worked in 1989.....	481	1 202	1 337	10	177	898	791	178	544
With related children under 18 years.....	212	704	972	—	118	574	504	106	377
With related children under 5 years.....	95	305	614	—	57	248	261	84	195
Female householder, no husband present	109	135	363	—	85	397	390	70	172
Householder worked in 1989.....	98	106	257	—	76	221	313	27	117
With related children under 18 years.....	81	97	278	—	76	285	290	45	134
With related children under 5 years.....	21	24	140	—	21	130	144	19	61
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	628	531	848	128	625	1 087	875	595	397
Nonfamily householder.....	523	446	496	128	496	736	588	435	321
65 years and over.....	151	171	36	18	172	270	205	41	57
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 612	5 201	7 289	165	1 492	6 195	5 006	1 541	3 124
Persons under 18 years.....	525	1 403	2 614	—	298	1 916	1 450	199	996
Related children under 18 years.....	525	1 403	2 614	—	298	1 916	1 450	199	991
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	393	1 076	1 681	—	197	1 304	905	94	714
Persons 65 years and over.....	392	574	193	34	234	626	425	174	280
Persons 75 years and over.....	152	189	34	26	119	289	153	64	111
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	41	79	332	—	60	367	264	66	116
Percent below poverty level.....	5.8	4.9	17.6	—	19.0	23.4	19.5	18.8	13.4
Householder worked in 1989.....	22	41	197	—	60	175	180	28	74
With related children under 18 years.....	28	79	292	—	60	320	225	40	92
With related children under 5 years.....	6	16	195	—	25	151	162	24	63
Married-couple families	13	21	116	—	10	120	80	14	18
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	10	83	—	10	69	64	5	9
With related children under 18 years.....	6	21	103	—	10	93	51	5	18
With related children under 5 years.....	6	—	79	—	4	45	28	5	9
Female householder, no husband present	23	47	196	—	50	223	174	39	90
Householder worked in 1989.....	17	31	101	—	50	92	116	10	57
With related children under 18 years.....	17	47	169	—	50	203	164	30	74
With related children under 5 years.....	—	16	108	—	21	106	124	19	54
Unrelated individuals	83	37	202	63	203	385	242	137	71
Nonfamily householder.....	59	10	90	63	125	223	129	81	46
65 years and over.....	11	10	22	—	46	109	52	6	13
Persons	192	287	1 543	63	375	1 685	1 047	325	431
Percent below poverty level.....	7.4	5.5	21.2	38.2	25.1	27.2	20.9	21.1	13.8
Persons under 18 years.....	50	149	747	—	95	780	380	74	201
Related children under 18 years.....	50	149	747	—	95	780	380	74	196
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	40	137	465	—	67	517	186	44	117
Persons 65 years and over.....	24	10	40	—	46	121	84	6	19
Persons 75 years and over.....	6	—	23	—	41	35	37	6	13
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	54	142	666	—	120	999	460	240	205
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	270	357	1 998	97	518	1 988	1 468	461	569
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....	709	886	4 020	122	704	3 476	2 489	758	1 366

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Can.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 736	1 827	1 959	596	—	988	1 425	697	1 230
Less than \$5,000	150	106	23	44	—	35	22	7	17
\$5,000 to \$9,999	144	332	51	63	—	68	21	14	152
\$10,000 to \$14,999	239	189	99	109	—	56	42	25	165
\$15,000 to \$24,999	382	348	415	178	—	157	113	92	337
\$25,000 to \$34,999	349	359	514	81	—	172	233	91	228
\$35,000 to \$49,999	262	278	521	76	—	256	357	101	201
\$50,000 to \$74,999	175	107	253	40	—	209	370	213	93
\$75,000 to \$99,999	26	46	37	5	—	12	102	79	11
\$100,000 or more	9	62	46	—	—	23	165	75	26
Median (dollars)	23 494	21 640	32 032	19 732	—	35 268	47 386	51 281	22 971
Mean (dollars)	26 893	29 653	35 925	23 057	—	36 350	59 011	66 472	29 748
Families	1 202	1 005	1 546	343	—	764	1 231	577	707
Median income (dollars)	26 570	31 113	36 311	21 992	—	40 714	48 851	54 039	31 677
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 472	1 417	1 915	467	—	1 011	1 405	710	983
Median income (dollars)	16 927	17 468	22 387	16 589	—	22 932	36 026	31 655	18 170
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.6	53.9	68.7	51.0	—	52.5	63.6	67.2	48.8
Median income (dollars)	20 253	24 227	27 900	21 250	—	31 219	39 625	32 906	24 183
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 562	1 586	1 796	448	—	1 059	1 279	647	1 078
Median income (dollars)	9 692	9 108	12 770	7 361	—	7 474	10 709	15 829	10 465
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.9	26.7	43.3	19.2	—	25.6	33.9	41.4	32.4
Median income (dollars)	14 479	16 942	16 899	15 086	—	19 631	17 500	18 558	15 762
Per capita income (dollars)	10 846	13 152	12 624	10 031	—	12 904	22 210	23 531	13 882
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 736	1 827	1 959	596	—	988	1 425	697	1 230
With earnings	1 464	1 305	1 691	422	—	795	1 247	639	976
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 317	31 686	34 400	23 645	—	38 025	51 724	52 199	29 574
With Social Security income	475	620	348	158	—	294	296	65	317
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 496	7 542	8 439	7 397	—	7 306	9 450	7 472	8 288
With public assistance income	149	101	58	42	—	41	13	13	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 886	2 992	3 714	2 605	—	4 289	1 683	5 715	7 092
With retirement income	271	249	256	145	—	152	248	63	149
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 864	8 720	9 364	9 005	—	8 227	13 656	9 352	8 114
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	29 959	40 634	39 023	25 515	—	40 790	60 302	71 505	37 305
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 622	41 144	39 222	29 666	—	43 288	57 814	76 915	36 420
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 923	40 233	38 644	20 655	—	38 305	62 291	63 459	37 903
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 075	45 390	41 668	26 343	—	42 690	63 202	75 520	40 360
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 607	48 355	43 110	30 829	—	46 034	63 382	83 431	44 747
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 446	43 309	39 170	20 421	—	39 623	63 070	64 601	37 995
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 468	22 610	21 389	15 901	—	19 172	16 798	28 032	18 536
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 557	20 234	19 108	13 000	—	21 693	11 763	22 754	17 615
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 349	25 604	32 061	17 463	—	12 554	35 364	40 509	21 203
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 202	1 005	1 546	343	—	764	1 231	577	707
Householder worked in 1989	999	792	1 388	268	—	658	1 073	523	602
With related children under 18 years	605	449	1 036	192	—	390	560	348	298
With related children under 5 years	340	222	516	132	—	146	232	130	116
Married-couple families	893	805	1 320	290	—	696	1 151	526	568
Householder worked in 1989	739	642	1 184	232	—	600	1 013	479	481
With related children under 18 years	405	338	858	165	—	342	497	308	212
With related children under 5 years	235	198	460	112	—	146	201	124	95
Female householder, no husband present	267	174	176	20	—	58	75	37	109
Householder worked in 1989	218	129	154	14	—	52	55	30	98
With related children under 18 years	174	97	145	7	—	42	63	26	81
With related children under 5 years	93	24	49	7	—	—	31	6	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	678	1 057	611	316	—	245	230	177	628
Nonfamily householder	534	822	413	253	—	224	194	120	523
65 years and over	145	376	139	84	—	162	66	43	151
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 218	4 021	5 604	1 367	—	2 629	3 780	1 980	2 612
Persons under 18 years	1 125	924	1 895	336	—	738	1 027	649	525
Related children under 18 years	1 125	914	1 888	336	—	738	1 027	641	525
Related children 5 to 17 years	732	633	1 304	169	—	562	747	521	393
Persons 65 years and over	502	752	426	187	—	372	441	87	392
Persons 75 years and over	201	365	265	64	—	171	135	25	152
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	170	51	38	46	—	18	58	7	41
Percent below poverty level	14.1	5.1	2.5	13.4	—	2.4	4.7	1.2	5.8
Householder worked in 1989	134	34	22	14	—	15	43	—	22
With related children under 18 years	155	34	38	20	—	9	58	7	28
With related children under 5 years	100	16	23	20	—	41	—	—	6
Married-couple families	39	—	—	40	—	3	10	—	13
Householder worked in 1989	35	—	—	14	—	—	10	—	—
With related children under 18 years	24	—	—	14	—	—	10	—	6
With related children under 5 years	24	—	—	14	—	—	10	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	126	46	31	—	—	15	48	7	23
Householder worked in 1989	94	34	15	—	—	15	33	—	17
With related children under 18 years	126	34	31	—	—	9	48	7	17
With related children under 5 years	71	16	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Unrelated individuals	141	242	98	63	—	72	—	17	83
Nonfamily householder	103	156	33	40	—	51	—	—	59
65 years and over	42	87	8	27	—	57	—	—	11
Persons	738	406	220	262	—	117	185	30	192
Percent below poverty level	17.5	10.1	3.9	19.2	—	4.5	4.9	1.5	7.4
Persons under 18 years	368	98	91	78	—	16	116	14	50
Related children under 18 years	368	88	84	78	—	16	116	6	50
Related children 5 to 17 years	229	60	65	14	—	16	43	6	40
Persons 65 years and over	42	87	8	47	—	71	—	—	24
Persons 75 years and over	24	51	8	24	—	49	—	—	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	470	123	159	157	—	22	62	30	54
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	883	671	363	317	—	127	201	53	270
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 529	1 484	1 053	656	—	470	352	203	709

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.			Remainder of Pennington County				
	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 277	1 678	610	8	93	612	1 847	
Less than \$5,000	49	29	64	—	—	39	39	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	89	46	80	—	—	72	103	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	143	84	53	—	18	84	192	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	250	267	179	—	23	165	523	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	339	330	125	—	9	118	452	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	232	469	62	—	20	101	345	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	136	349	15	—	6	33	153	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	33	26	32	—	10	—	24	—
\$100,000 or more	6	78	—	8	7	—	16	—
Median (dollars)	28 809	37 075	21 009	150 000+	28 250	20 608	26 214	—
Mean (dollars)	30 100	42 485	24 695	310 800	44 002	23 467	30 094	—
Families	866	1 313	501	8	58	455	1 504	—
Median income (dollars)	31 343	39 187	21 406	150 000+	47 692	24 562	26 981	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 005	1 556	634	8	109	558	1 887	—
Median income (dollars)	19 391	26 454	13 553	100 000+	16 797	18 113	18 202	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.6	61.9	48.6	100.0	47.7	55.2	65.3	—
Median income (dollars)	24 531	30 207	20 580	100 000+	27 188	23 590	21 194	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 161	1 475	581	5	83	534	1 604	—
Median income (dollars)	10 648	13 272	7 481	11 250	12 788	6 680	10 438	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.2	30.6	34.6	—	47.0	32.6	45.5	—
Median income (dollars)	15 134	17 287	13 309	—	13 393	12 246	14 439	—
Per capita income (dollars)	12 878	16 390	7 018	188 769	16 917	8 863	9 823	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 277	1 678	610	8	93	612	1 847	—
With earnings	1 047	1 435	535	8	87	513	1 725	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 852	36 345	24 512	307 300	41 651	22 546	27 842	—
With Social Security income	360	378	111	8	7	121	304	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 622	8 274	4 963	3 500	9 600	8 208	6 883	—
With public assistance income	54	46	101	—	12	34	66	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 885	1 946	4 372	—	3 305	3 459	1 815	—
With retirement income	263	360	70	—	13	91	228	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 702	14 639	6 550	—	19 308	8 878	9 475	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	33 850	45 404	24 696	310 800	55 088	26 273	31 499	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 472	41 179	25 126	—	35 118	23 251	30 886	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 178	49 929	24 005	310 800	72 482	30 304	32 623	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 218	47 728	30 185	310 800	60 124	29 402	33 418	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 063	45 039	29 636	—	35 118	27 790	33 841	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 717	50 426	31 368	310 800	88 256	31 068	32 734	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 202	21 699	14 133	—	18 400	13 383	18 430	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 533	15 521	13 207	—	—	12 093	14 574	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 541	36 047	14 930	—	18 400	18 652	31 251	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	866	1 313	501	8	58	455	1 504	—
Householder worked in 1989	729	1 098	392	8	58	395	1 354	—
With related children under 18 years	431	686	337	—	27	271	993	—
With related children under 5 years	228	255	236	—	9	108	468	—
Married-couple families	671	1 190	334	8	51	372	1 285	—
Householder worked in 1989	558	999	292	8	51	337	1 164	—
With related children under 18 years	303	603	233	—	27	200	809	—
With related children under 5 years	138	247	185	—	9	80	404	—
Female householder, no husband present	174	103	160	—	7	61	173	—
Householder worked in 1989	150	90	100	—	7	45	144	—
With related children under 18 years	120	72	97	—	—	49	138	—
With related children under 5 years	90	8	51	—	—	15	45	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	515	411	257	—	50	214	576	—
Nonfamily householder	411	365	109	—	35	157	343	—
65 years and over	135	134	22	—	6	53	48	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 976	4 295	2 176	13	251	1 628	5 599	—
Persons under 18 years	765	1 173	897	—	53	501	1 992	—
Related children under 18 years	765	1 173	897	—	53	501	1 992	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	550	924	571	—	41	350	1 399	—
Persons 65 years and over	457	482	108	—	20	161	205	—
Persons 75 years and over	182	163	25	—	—	50	43	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	60	63	121	—	—	53	95	—
Percent below poverty level	6.9	4.8	24.2	—	—	11.6	6.3	—
Householder worked in 1989	49	41	50	—	—	44	51	—
With related children under 18 years	54	63	102	—	—	53	78	—
With related children under 5 years	43	—	57	—	—	31	45	—
Married-couple families	6	21	31	—	—	26	43	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	10	20	—	—	26	18	—
With related children under 18 years	—	21	31	—	—	26	26	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	25	—	—	18	20	—
Female householder, no husband present	54	31	83	—	—	14	52	—
Householder worked in 1989	43	31	30	—	—	5	33	—
With related children under 18 years	54	31	64	—	—	14	52	—
With related children under 5 years	43	—	32	—	—	—	25	—
Unrelated individuals	92	9	100	—	15	70	97	—
Nonfamily householder	42	—	46	—	—	35	40	—
65 years and over	18	—	17	—	—	—	7	—
Persons	266	231	684	—	15	306	467	—
Percent below poverty level	8.9	5.4	31.4	—	6.0	18.8	8.3	—
Persons under 18 years	109	137	324	—	—	142	224	—
Related children under 18 years	109	137	324	—	—	142	224	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	67	137	208	—	—	74	161	—
Persons 65 years and over	18	—	35	—	—	—	18	—
Persons 75 years and over	18	—	18	—	—	—	7	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	119	96	206	—	5	247	157	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	332	246	800	—	35	373	668	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	869	619	1 412	—	78	815	2 323	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Pennington County—Can.							
	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	68	569	—	375	1 777	806	1 277	1 996
Less than \$5,000	—	7	—	26	120	—	63	64
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	20	—	7	156	—	135	175
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	49	224	27	157	239
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9	44	—	82	585	436	315	461
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6	93	—	77	415	147	231	293
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14	219	—	77	161	34	196	372
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5	129	—	38	106	8	99	252
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	25	—	—	6	—	59	77
\$100,000 or more	34	22	—	19	4	—	22	63
Median (dollars)	102 500	44 229	—	27 176	20 565	18 585	23 393	26 967
Mean (dollars)	171 238	48 008	—	48 638	23 135	20 447	30 301	33 864
Families	56	486	—	294	1 390	773	956	1 536
Median income (dollars)	150 000+	43 403	—	32 619	21 278	18 561	28 618	31 392
Males 15 years and over, with income	80	615	—	337	1 742	805	1 255	1 962
Median income (dollars)	49 090	28 901	—	21 553	15 395	15 060	18 504	20 543
Percent year-round full-time workers	65.0	62.9	—	55.8	62.5	89.8	59.4	52.8
Median income (dollars)	47 882	29 950	—	22 955	17 467	15 077	21 953	27 139
Females 15 years and over, with income	34	467	—	269	1 521	623	1 097	1 626
Median income (dollars)	9 271	12 825	—	7 863	6 918	4 849	7 670	8 843
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.1	37.7	—	27.1	35.9	28.9	31.8	33.9
Median income (dollars)	9 375	20 114	—	14 408	11 843	12 143	13 523	15 156
Per capita income (dollars)	63 289	17 097	—	19 663	7 981	5 802	11 690	12 992
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	68	569	—	375	1 777	806	1 277	1 996
With earnings	64	543	—	284	1 677	801	1 137	1 686
Mean earnings (dollars)	171 504	44 531	—	55 533	21 474	19 831	27 149	32 412
With Social Security income	9	61	—	87	115	8	368	555
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 063	7 874	—	8 543	6 941	6 000	7 659	7 887
With public assistance income	—	—	—	20	132	17	63	66
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	1 970	3 135	790	2 750	2 875
With retirement income	4	119	—	98	218	14	162	350
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16 656	10 780	—	11 322	11 128	5 675	9 536	8 254
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	183 453	45 796	—	55 885	24 164	20 147	34 801	37 663
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	289 483	43 040	—	70 102	22 019	20 250	33 139	40 518
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 570	49 213	—	41 668	28 217	19 629	36 387	35 084
Married-couple families (dollars)	183 453	45 852	—	67 644	26 806	20 239	36 690	39 365
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	289 483	43 068	—	96 301	25 516	20 363	35 401	43 720
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 570	49 213	—	44 673	28 876	19 629	37 893	35 680
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	13 644	9 607	14 319	15 616	14 887
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	6 964	8 620	14 319	13 193	11 838
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	37 500	16 038	—	18 978	22 309
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	56	486	—	294	1 390	773	956	1 536
Householder worked in 1989	52	468	—	247	1 220	761	852	1 262
With related children under 18 years	29	269	—	147	933	645	473	741
With related children under 5 years	14	81	—	74	526	463	246	300
Married-couple families	56	479	—	227	1 169	761	860	1 429
Householder worked in 1989	52	461	—	203	1 045	749	770	1 186
With related children under 18 years	29	262	—	101	739	633	419	667
With related children under 5 years	14	81	—	58	429	457	224	273
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	32	203	12	74	79
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	16	157	12	64	54
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	25	181	12	45	56
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	16	89	6	20	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	24	123	—	120	591	69	374	573
Nonfamily householder	12	83	—	81	387	33	321	460
65 years and over	—	8	—	37	14	—	119	190
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	183	1 607	—	906	5 113	2 795	3 323	5 173
Persons under 18 years	54	465	—	230	1 717	1 156	976	1 466
Related children under 18 years	54	465	—	230	1 717	1 156	970	1 459
Related children 5 to 17 years	41	377	—	152	1 110	504	688	1 084
Persons 65 years and over	14	67	—	92	85	5	453	662
Persons 75 years and over	—	17	—	26	9	—	196	218
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	19	—	16	211	82	102	84
Percent below poverty level	—	3.9	—	5.4	15.2	10.6	10.7	5.5
Householder worked in 1989	—	19	—	—	147	75	80	53
With related children under 18 years	—	13	—	16	190	82	81	63
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	16	138	76	55	32
Married-couple families	—	19	—	—	85	82	81	45
Householder worked in 1989	—	19	—	—	63	75	63	28
With related children under 18 years	—	13	—	—	72	82	64	27
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	—	54	76	43	10
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	16	113	—	15	31
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	71	—	13	17
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	16	105	—	15	28
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	16	76	—	12	16
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	28	102	12	86	131
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	10	44	—	63	84
65 years and over	—	—	—	10	5	—	30	45
Persons	—	68	—	56	859	372	473	412
Percent below poverty level	—	4.2	—	6.2	16.8	13.3	14.2	8.0
Persons under 18 years	—	30	—	12	423	197	201	151
Related children under 18 years	—	30	—	12	423	197	195	144
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	23	—	—	257	65	131	112
Persons 65 years and over	—	12	—	10	5	—	50	63
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	5	—	32	25
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	56	—	46	460	6	161	145
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	76	—	111	1 198	766	639	690
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	9	184	—	267	2 608	1 994	1 275	1 581

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County	
	Rapid City, SD MSA	Rapid City city		Tract 109.02	Tract 114	
		Total				
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	72 713	72 713	48 091	2 559	5 980	
Native	71 780	71 780	47 432	2 513	5 887	
Foreign born	933	933	659	46	93	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	170	170	150	10	-	
Persons 5 years and over	66 548	66 548	44 361	2 345	5 291	
Speak a language other than English	2 152	2 152	1 558	101	152	
Do not speak English "very well"	750	750	544	31	9	
In linguistically isolated households	252	252	183	10	-	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	19 121	19 121	12 553	570	1 581	
Preprimary school	1 319	1 319	867	9	80	
Public school	904	904	577	9	67	
Elementary or high school	12 764	12 764	7 915	405	1 179	
Public school	11 978	11 978	7 304	368	1 115	
College	5 038	5 038	3 771	156	322	
Public college	4 326	4 326	3 283	140	286	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	44 877	44 877	30 231	1 653	3 116	
Less than 9th grade	2 599	2 599	1 834	152	166	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 907	3 907	2 433	221	362	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14 301	14 301	9 087	597	1 274	
Some college, no degree	10 815	10 815	7 129	454	845	
Associate degree	3 499	3 499	2 434	94	219	
Bachelor's degree	6 833	6 833	5 137	96	181	
Graduate or professional degree	2 923	2 923	2 177	39	69	
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	85.5	85.9	77.4	83.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.7	21.7	24.2	8.2	8.0	
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 301	1 301	1 207	1 374	1 490	
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	66 548	66 548	44 361	2 345	5 291	
Same house	28 854	28 854	19 435	1 087	2 254	
Different house in United States	35 878	35 878	24 009	1 087	2 825	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 608	11 608	9 095	528	574	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 680	5 680	2 021	148	629	
Different MSA/PMSA	8 453	8 453	5 876	145	767	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10 137	10 137	7 017	266	855	
Abroad	1 816	1 816	917	171	212	
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	36 521	36 521	24 562	1 320	2 903	
Car, truck, or van	33 676	33 676	22 808	1 244	2 769	
Drove alone	29 874	29 874	20 278	1 070	2 399	
Carpooled	3 802	3 802	2 530	174	370	
Public transportation	149	149	125	13	7	
Other means	1 201	1 201	795	38	76	
Worked at home	1 495	1 495	834	25	51	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	16.7	15.9	14.8	16.8	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	31 035	31 035	21 432	1 154	2 110	
Central city	25 777	25 777	19 454	934	1 598	
Outside central city	5 258	5 258	1 978	220	512	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 486	5 486	3 130	166	793	
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	54 464	54 464	36 940	1 972	4 100	
In labor force	38 676	38 676	25 857	1 388	3 237	
Employed	33 587	33 587	22 799	1 191	2 511	
Unemployed	1 638	1 638	1 020	62	240	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.9	8.7	
Females 16 years and over	27 531	27 531	18 941	1 004	2 011	
Employed	15 997	15 997	11 020	539	1 192	
Unemployed	775	775	481	35	131	
With own children under 6 years	5 605	5 605	3 467	194	678	
In labor force	3 747	3 747	2 333	147	481	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 819	4 819	3 112	164	328	
In labor force	3 921	3 921	2 575	118	256	
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 873	3 873	2 619	126	297	
Not enrolled in school	673	673	400	37	106	
Unemployed or not in labor force	205	205	102	13	33	
Not high school graduate	225	225	103	25	57	
Employed	149	149	59	18	45	
Unemployed	52	52	33	-	12	
Not in labor force	24	24	11	7	-	
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	42 136	42 136	28 096	1 498	3 411	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 574	32 574	21 429	1 131	2 545	
50 to 52 weeks	23 514	23 514	15 405	776	1 939	
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	42 978	42 978	28 708	1 516	3 413	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 243	1 243	841	41	162	
With a mobility limitation	686	686	438	20	88	
In labor force	207	207	125	20	24	
With a self-care limitation	843	843	604	33	95	
With a work disability	3 547	3 547	2 198	189	413	
In labor force	1 924	1 924	1 226	127	212	
Prevented from working	1 229	1 229	726	34	152	
No work disability	39 431	39 431	26 510	1 327	3 000	
In labor force	32 325	32 325	21 928	1 084	2 502	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	7 425	7 425	5 675	321	154	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 094	1 094	942	52	12	
With a mobility limitation	915	915	800	38	12	
With a self-care limitation	547	547	461	38	-	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County				Remainder of Pennington County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 107	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	4 604	3 994	3 842	1 289	4 691	2 086
Native	4 567	3 946	3 793	1 282	4 605	2 061
Foreign born	37	48	49	7	86	25
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	7	21	5	—	—	5
Persons 5 years and over	4 215	3 598	3 520	1 110	4 181	1 604
Speak a language other than English	135	83	118	65	87	94
Do not speak English "very well"	42	30	23	—	9	28
In linguistically isolated households	7	21	5	—	—	28
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 153	1 016	840	320	1 261	612
Preprimary school	112	54	47	28	52	81
Public school	96	49	40	28	39	68
Elementary or high school	743	635	596	253	926	332
Public school	682	610	549	243	872	325
College	298	327	197	39	283	199
Public college	252	283	197	39	247	164
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	2 798	2 363	2 455	687	2 429	832
Less than 9th grade	242	197	221	36	130	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	375	246	304	106	256	28
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 037	919	899	264	1 010	265
Same college, no degree	597	599	499	168	677	403
Associate degree	247	148	175	49	170	95
Bachelor's degree	240	214	270	49	132	35
Graduate or professional degree	60	40	87	15	54	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.9	81.3	78.6	79.3	84.1	96.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	10.7	14.5	9.3	7.7	4.9
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 111	1 374	1 217	1 751	1 428	1 385
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	4 215	3 598	3 520	1 110	4 181	1 604
Same house	1 884	1 644	1 445	583	1 671	236
Different house in United States	2 267	1 908	2 031	527	2 298	1 048
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	824	702	806	140	434	89
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	85	231	165	101	528	90
Different MSA/PMSA	635	429	422	149	618	485
Not in on MSA/PMSA	723	546	638	137	718	384
Abroad	64	46	44	—	212	320
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	2 376	1 953	2 069	640	2 263	955
Car, truck, or van	2 144	1 801	1 939	592	2 177	887
Drove alone	1 782	1 595	1 661	486	1 913	814
Carpooled	362	206	278	106	264	73
Public transportation	22	13	28	—	7	—
Other means	79	71	49	36	40	17
Worked at home	131	68	53	12	39	51
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	15.1	16.3	19.7	16.0	9.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 093	1 605	1 810	542	1 568	380
Central city	1 842	1 478	1 647	481	1 117	167
Outside central city	251	127	163	61	451	213
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	283	348	259	98	695	575
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	3 570	3 018	2 969	854	3 246	1 220
In labor force	2 587	2 082	2 189	681	2 556	1 003
Employed	2 233	1 713	1 983	581	1 930	427
Unemployed	145	120	116	33	207	30
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.5	5.5	5.4	9.7	6.6
Females 16 years and over	1 832	1 553	1 571	408	1 603	592
Employed	1 047	840	1 011	252	940	302
Unemployed	69	62	57	15	116	24
With own children under 6 years	290	381	264	156	522	345
In labor force	138	213	209	118	363	208
With own children 6 to 17 years only	256	247	231	39	289	96
In labor force	215	206	216	26	230	79
Persons 16 to 19 years	304	196	173	50	247	66
Not enrolled in school	67	40	57	15	91	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	8	22	—	33	12
Not high school graduate	49	11	17	—	57	6
Employed	43	11	5	—	45	—
Unemployed	6	—	12	—	12	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 722	2 234	2 312	684	2 727	1 039
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 024	1 682	1 780	551	1 994	794
50 to 52 weeks	1 357	1 201	1 293	431	1 508	680
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 811	2 367	2 352	718	2 695	669
With a mobility or self-care limitation	162	78	127	12	150	5
With a mobility limitation	62	61	29	12	76	5
In labor force	12	10	6	—	24	5
With a self-care limitation	133	25	105	6	89	5
With a work disability	345	192	176	38	375	34
In labor force	169	67	114	20	192	22
Prevented from working	131	107	33	18	134	12
No work disability	2 466	2 175	2 176	680	2 320	635
In labor force	2 124	1 713	1 916	594	1 908	435
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	505	397	488	69	85	5
With a mobility or self-care limitation	101	56	93	7	5	—
With a mobility limitation	97	37	77	7	5	—
With a self-care limitation	41	48	37	—	—	—

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County	
	Rapid City, SD MSA	Total	Rapid City city	Tract 109.02	Tract 114
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	33 587	33 587	22 799	1 191	2 511
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 416	3 416	2 399	49	132
Professional specialty occupations	5 034	5 034	3 757	106	198
Technicians and related support occupations	1 070	1 070	769	44	43
Sales occupations	4 655	4 655	3 491	138	282
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 098	5 098	3 641	181	305
Private household occupations	108	108	93	—	6
Protective service occupations	536	536	308	25	60
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 523	4 523	2 844	195	545
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	915	915	311	6	73
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 397	4 397	2 768	233	497
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 461	1 461	958	72	138
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 218	1 218	702	91	95
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 156	1 156	758	51	137
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	28 353	28 353	19 489	1 079	2 068
Less than \$5,000	1 294	1 294	965	53	131
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 524	2 524	1 902	99	156
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 922	2 922	1 834	173	246
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 792	6 792	4 383	334	698
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 553	5 553	3 811	181	485
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 982	4 982	3 502	161	215
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 926	2 926	2 132	73	105
\$75,000 to \$99,999	628	628	426	5	28
\$100,000 or more	732	732	534	—	4
Median (dollars)	26 022	26 022	26 594	21 037	21 074
Mean (dollars)	32 559	32 559	32 783	24 308	24 169
Families	20 358	20 358	13 266	716	1 650
Median income (dollars)	30 455	30 455	31 987	24 477	21 794
Per capita income (dollars)	12 723	12 723	13 310	10 286	8 405
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	28 353	28 353	19 489	1 079	2 068
With earnings	23 913	23 913	15 915	857	1 939
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 819	30 819	31 121	23 846	22 668
With Social Security income	6 512	6 512	4 908	244	177
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 802	7 802	7 802	7 751	6 907
With public assistance income	1 401	1 401	1 020	60	162
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 193	3 193	3 369	3 018	3 647
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	36 961	36 961	38 300	27 383	24 802
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 998	35 998	37 517	28 047	22 487
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 230	40 230	42 277	28 986	27 350
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 780	40 780	43 399	30 253	25 850
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 014	17 014	17 848	15 305	12 426
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 962	12 962	13 468	13 854	9 409
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	20 358	20 358	13 266	716	1 650
Householder worked in 1989	17 425	17 425	11 134	614	1 453
With related children under 18 years	11 149	11 149	6 971	405	1 050
With related children under 5 years	5 384	5 384	3 344	208	607
Married-couple families	17 278	17 278	10 951	611	1 367
Householder worked in 1989	14 983	14 983	9 320	533	1 224
With related children under 18 years	9 059	9 059	5 474	338	841
With related children under 5 years	4 569	4 569	2 768	173	502
Female householder, no husband present	2 496	2 496	1 886	72	258
Householder worked in 1989	1 971	1 971	1 481	59	211
With related children under 18 years	1 735	1 735	1 256	47	189
With related children under 5 years	733	733	534	22	97
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 315	10 315	7 840	470	658
Nonfamily householder	7 995	7 995	6 223	363	418
65 years and over	2 550	2 550	2 089	126	20
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	71 423	71 423	46 993	2 559	5 915
Persons under 18 years	20 098	20 098	12 368	651	1 969
Related children under 18 years	20 058	20 058	12 338	651	1 969
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 936	13 936	8 627	437	1 285
Persons 65 years and over	7 425	7 425	5 675	321	154
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	1 640	1 640	1 040	51	222
Percent below poverty level	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.1	13.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 144	1 144	717	26	157
With related children under 18 years	1 385	1 385	867	32	198
With related children under 5 years	853	853	498	19	134
Married-couple families	639	639	283	40	87
Householder worked in 1989	478	478	211	21	65
With related children under 18 years	465	465	180	21	74
With related children under 5 years	322	322	120	13	56
Female householder, no husband present	878	878	661	5	115
Householder worked in 1989	594	594	459	5	79
With related children under 18 years	822	822	612	5	104
With related children under 5 years	489	489	350	—	70
Unrelated individuals	2 039	2 039	1 563	113	102
Nonfamily householder	1 319	1 319	1 060	68	54
65 years and over	532	532	435	27	11
Persons	7 274	7 274	4 623	283	853
Percent below poverty level	10.2	10.2	9.8	11.1	14.4
Persons under 18 years	2 782	2 782	1 602	66	403
Related children under 18 years	2 742	2 742	1 572	66	403
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 713	1 713	992	38	242
Persons 65 years and over	673	673	515	47	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 953	2 953	1 982	126	397
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10 313	10 313	6 356	394	1 184

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County				Remainder of Pennington County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 107	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 233	1 713	1 983	581	1 930	427
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	182	129	158	44	88	25
Professional specialty occupations	216	148	199	59	139	29
Technicians and related support occupations	86	25	84	7	36	13
Sales occupations	244	159	279	63	219	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	276	311	316	111	194	59
Private household occupations	—	—	5	6	—	12
Protective service occupations	58	26	34	14	46	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	398	335	288	79	466	114
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	35	18	5	12	61	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	356	325	347	115	382	33
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	134	72	139	30	108	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	64	85	55	15	80	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	184	80	74	26	111	23
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	1 855	1 688	1 640	418	1 650	616
Less than \$5,000	160	143	113	26	105	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	324	211	140	32	124	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999	172	172	227	22	224	148
\$15,000 to \$24,999	448	597	378	150	548	297
\$25,000 to \$34,999	355	340	337	105	380	125
\$35,000 to \$49,999	267	154	249	54	161	11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	86	71	161	7	98	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	25	—	26	22	6	—
\$100,000 or more	18	—	9	—	4	—
Median (dollars)	19 661	19 625	23 782	23 190	20 560	17 967
Mean (dollars)	23 965	21 657	27 221	27 345	23 365	19 876
Families	1 190	1 155	1 114	341	1 309	583
Median income (dollars)	24 187	21 642	26 831	23 922	21 279	17 926
Per capita income (dollars)	9 771	9 196	11 374	9 051	8 228	5 800
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	1 855	1 688	1 640	418	1 650	616
With earnings	1 522	1 328	1 390	383	1 556	611
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 059	22 163	24 440	26 618	21 696	19 107
With Social Security income	532	401	462	66	111	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 039	6 944	7 527	6 595	7 093	6 000
With public assistance income	162	186	114	36	126	17
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 010	3 806	2 922	5 670	3 068	790
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	27 115	23 954	30 631	26 917	24 251	19 463
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 471	22 542	27 307	25 285	21 838	19 352
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 573	27 356	34 018	29 388	26 862	19 571
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 297	27 604	34 174	27 295	25 479	19 477
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 864	14 238	18 604	19 864	9 656	14 319
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 896	10 791	8 725	15 266	8 754	14 319
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	1 190	1 155	1 114	341	1 309	583
Householder worked in 1989	963	957	941	301	1 152	571
With related children under 18 years	608	657	540	194	856	493
With related children under 5 years	270	374	287	145	462	348
Married-couple families	906	866	843	264	1 103	571
Householder worked in 1989	775	738	702	238	986	559
With related children under 18 years	423	460	378	168	673	481
With related children under 5 years	205	249	216	131	371	342
Female householder, no husband present	221	269	229	70	188	12
Householder worked in 1989	139	219	197	63	148	12
With related children under 18 years	132	187	136	19	170	12
With related children under 5 years	65	115	59	14	83	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	926	666	635	160	498	63
Nonfamily householder	665	533	526	77	341	33
65 years and over	230	183	141	6	14	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 552	3 989	3 795	1 284	4 631	2 081
Persons under 18 years	1 204	1 053	924	454	1 515	889
Related children under 18 years	1 204	1 053	924	454	1 515	889
Related children 5 to 17 years	815	657	602	280	1 005	407
Persons 65 years and over	505	397	488	69	85	5
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	161	206	128	28	194	76
Percent below poverty level	13.5	17.8	11.5	8.2	14.8	13.0
Householder worked in 1989	96	155	113	21	136	69
With related children under 18 years	138	177	113	21	177	76
With related children under 5 years	76	140	62	9	125	70
Married-couple families	58	74	35	9	78	76
Householder worked in 1989	51	64	35	9	56	69
With related children under 18 years	43	45	20	9	65	76
With related children under 5 years	27	28	20	9	47	70
Female householder, no husband present	79	122	88	12	103	—
Householder worked in 1989	31	91	73	12	67	—
With related children under 18 years	71	122	88	5	99	—
With related children under 5 years	49	102	37	70	—	—
Unrelated individuals	288	150	122	25	77	6
Nonfamily householder	194	106	99	19	35	—
65 years and over	84	41	38	6	5	—
Persons	828	696	531	109	744	343
Percent below poverty level	18.2	17.4	14.0	8.5	16.1	16.5
Persons under 18 years	297	244	226	41	362	186
Related children under 18 years	297	244	226	41	362	186
Related children 5 to 17 years	184	112	144	23	219	60
Persons 65 years and over	91	67	38	6	5	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	352	283	298	20	377	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 101	1 013	663	148	1 036	577

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 221	1 221	668
Native	1 182	1 182	662
Foreign born	39	39	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	9	9	9
Persons 5 years and over	1 017	1 017	564
Speak a language other than English	109	109	70
Do not speak English "very well"	13	13	13
In linguistically isolated households	9	9	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	396	396	203
Preprimary school	25	25	18
Public school	12	12	5
Elementary or high school	222	222	126
Public school	198	198	102
College	149	149	59
Public college	132	132	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	617	617	351
Less than 9th grade	18	18	9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13	13	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	143	143	65
Some college, no degree	188	188	76
Associate degree	92	92	69
Bachelor's degree	116	116	86
Graduate or professional degree	47	47	33
Percent high school graduate or higher	95.0	95.0	93.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.4	26.4	33.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 374	1 374	1 371
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 017	1 017	564
Same house	130	130	87
Different house in United States	727	727	398
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	132	132	99
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	44	44	13
Different MSA/PMSA	432	432	197
Not in an MSA/PMSA	119	119	89
Abroad	160	160	79
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	658	658	361
Car, truck, or van	616	616	342
Drove alone	494	494	260
Carpooled	122	122	82
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	26	26	19
Worked at home	16	16	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	15.8	17.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	397	397	219
Central city	245	245	175
Outside central city	152	152	44
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	261	261	142
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	810	810	453
In labor force	712	712	393
Employed	413	413	227
Unemployed	47	47	32
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2	10.2	12.4
Females 16 years and over	291	291	166
Employed	158	158	85
Unemployed	16	16	8
With own children under 6 years	123	123	52
In labor force	87	87	31
With own children 6 to 17 years only	56	56	22
In labor force	56	56	22
Persons 16 to 19 years	68	68	31
Not enrolled in school	4	4	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	4	—
Not high school graduate	4	4	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	4	4	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	722	722	387
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	582	582	301
50 to 52 weeks	430	430	204
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	549	549	310
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	17	17
With a mobility limitation	4	4	4
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	17	17	17
With a work disability	26	26	26
In labor force	22	22	22
Prevented from working	4	4	4
No work disability	523	523	284
In labor force	438	438	237
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	413	413	227
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	8	8	—
Professional specialty occupations -----	60	60	37
Technicians and related support occupations -----	50	50	34
Sales occupations -----	39	39	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	36	36	29
Private household occupations -----	8	8	—
Protective service occupations -----	14	14	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	82	82	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	33	33	19
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	21	21	14
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	11	11	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	51	51	36
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	454	454	271
Less than \$5,000 -----	23	23	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	24	24	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	29	29	29
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	168	168	94
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	92	92	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	62	62	39
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	50	50	28
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	6	6	6
\$100,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	22 250	22 250	19 904
Mean (dollars) -----	27 945	27 945	26 886
Families -----	321	321	170
Median income (dollars) -----	25 938	25 938	27 500
Per capita income (dollars) -----	9 585	9 585	10 045
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	454	454	271
With earnings -----	442	442	259
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	25 737	25 737	24 029
With Social Security income -----	25	25	25
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	2 563	2 563	2 563
With public assistance income -----	23	23	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	1 226	1 226	1 226
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	29 850	29 850	30 409
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	29 067	29 067	27 861
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	31 281	31 281	33 425
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	31 188	31 188	32 752
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	12 912	12 912	12 912
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	5 733	5 733	5 733
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families -----	321	321	170
Householder worked in 1989 -----	293	293	149
With related children under 18 years -----	264	264	128
With related children under 5 years -----	141	141	67
Married-couple families -----	296	296	145
Householder worked in 1989 -----	268	268	124
With related children under 18 years -----	243	243	107
With related children under 5 years -----	120	120	46
Female householder, no husband present -----	25	25	25
Householder worked in 1989 -----	25	25	25
With related children under 18 years -----	21	21	21
With related children under 5 years -----	21	21	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	181	181	134
Nonfamily householder -----	133	133	101
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 205	1 205	659
Persons under 18 years -----	437	437	241
Related children under 18 years -----	437	437	241
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	240	240	137
Persons 65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	31	31	31
Percent below poverty level -----	9.7	9.7	18.2
Householder worked in 1989 -----	14	14	14
With related children under 18 years -----	31	31	31
With related children under 5 years -----	14	14	14
Married-couple families -----	17	17	17
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	17	17	17
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	14	14	14
Householder worked in 1989 -----	14	14	14
With related children under 18 years -----	14	14	14
With related children under 5 years -----	14	14	14
Unrelated individuals -----	43	43	26
Nonfamily householder -----	9	9	—
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons -----	172	172	151
Percent below poverty level -----	14.3	14.3	22.9
Persons under 18 years -----	94	94	94
Related children under 18 years -----	94	94	94
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	61	61	61
Persons 65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	97	97	97
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	193	193	165

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Pennington County	Rapid City city, Pennington County		
		Total	Rapid City city		Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 114 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	5 890	5 890	4 891	1 037	1 267	876	834
Native	5 845	5 845	4 863	1 024	1 267	866	829
Foreign born	45	45	28	13	—	10	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	54	54	54	6	15	11	6
Persons 5 years and over	4 991	4 991	4 171	881	1 077	742	706
Speak a language other than English	834	834	790	199	230	117	161
Do not speak English "very well"	280	280	276	82	46	42	82
In linguistically isolated households	106	106	106	34	15	11	34
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 936	1 936	1 623	397	403	274	334
Preprimary school	126	126	118	48	29	12	40
Public school	106	106	98	41	20	12	33
Elementary or high school	1 569	1 569	1 322	305	349	235	254
Public school	1 517	1 517	1 296	305	349	235	254
College	241	241	183	44	25	27	40
Public college	205	205	161	26	25	27	22
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 520	2 520	2 131	395	571	282	329
Less than 9th grade	253	253	237	62	40	38	52
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	408	408	319	69	65	69	46
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	807	807	696	128	236	106	115
Some college, no degree	642	642	543	101	168	49	85
Associate degree	171	171	134	18	22	8	18
Bachelor's degree	138	138	117	13	23	12	13
Graduate or professional degree	101	101	85	4	17	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.8	73.8	73.9	66.8	81.6	62.1	70.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	9.5	9.5	4.3	7.0	4.3	4.0
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 984	1 984	2 092	1 680	3 210	1 319	1 944
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	4 991	4 991	4 171	881	1 077	742	706
Some house	1 672	1 672	1 454	586	301	170	514
Different house in United States	3 287	3 287	2 709	287	768	572	192
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 198	1 198	1 044	104	337	269	80
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	270	270	88	31	8	26	12
Different MSA/PMSA	554	554	484	54	152	63	46
Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 265	1 265	1 093	98	271	214	54
Abroad	32	32	8	8	8	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 620	1 620	1 288	239	299	198	178
Car, truck, or van	1 442	1 442	1 147	208	250	180	157
Drove alone	1 115	1 115	881	150	175	144	114
Carpooled	327	327	266	58	75	36	43
Public transportation	5	5	5	—	5	—	—
Other means	107	107	89	5	30	7	5
Worked at home	66	66	47	26	14	11	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.1	14.2	11.0	14.6	16.6	11.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 559	1 559	1 249	232	299	190	178
Central city	1 351	1 351	1 175	202	279	180	178
Outside central city	208	208	74	30	20	10	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	61	61	39	7	—	8	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	3 452	3 452	2 855	585	675	492	469
In labor force	2 114	2 114	1 709	307	407	292	233
Employed	1 657	1 657	1 331	233	306	218	178
Unemployed	435	435	368	62	101	64	55
Percent of civilian labor force	20.8	20.8	21.7	21.0	24.8	22.7	23.6
Females 16 years and over	1 882	1 882	1 568	331	373	279	253
Employed	918	918	762	139	163	124	107
Unemployed	210	210	191	9	70	9	5
With own children under 6 years	503	503	409	103	133	39	72
In labor force	327	327	280	61	95	31	44
With own children 6 to 17 years only	334	334	271	41	84	54	27
In labor force	293	293	251	18	84	47	14
Persons 16 to 19 years	427	427	328	109	34	66	81
Not enrolled in school	143	143	121	20	—	42	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	52	52	47	10	—	15	7
Not high school graduate	110	110	88	20	—	15	17
Employed	58	58	41	10	—	—	10
Unemployed	13	13	10	3	—	—	—
Not in labor force	39	39	37	7	—	15	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 265	2 265	1 854	329	409	316	258
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 508	1 508	1 209	213	245	252	171
50 to 52 weeks	804	804	618	80	126	125	65
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 015	3 015	2 444	534	586	446	430
With a mobility or self-care limitation	199	199	182	50	23	36	45
With a mobility limitation	124	124	107	31	—	28	26
In labor force	21	21	21	8	—	—	8
With a self-care limitation	122	122	117	30	14	17	25
With a work disability	450	450	405	102	88	82	83
In labor force	129	129	125	12	7	38	8
Prevented from working	280	280	244	71	81	37	56
No work disability	2 565	2 565	2 039	432	498	364	347
In labor force	1 926	1 926	1 537	278	385	244	220
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	273	273	259	39	82	28	39
With a mobility or self-care limitation	58	58	47	23	—	11	23
With a mobility limitation	58	58	47	23	—	11	23
With a self-care limitation	17	17	6	6	—	—	6

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County			Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Pennington County		Rapid City city, Pennington County		
	Rapid City, SD MSA	Total	Rapid City city	Tract 114	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 114 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 657	1 657	1 331	233	306	218	178	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	110	110	84	20	25	—	20	
Professional specialty occupations	160	160	146	16	5	15	16	
Technicians and related support occupations	44	44	17	—	7	—	—	
Sales occupations	103	103	86	18	13	17	18	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	262	262	244	32	42	51	32	
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations	16	16	5	5	—	—	5	
Service occupations, except protective and household	337	337	252	52	73	19	27	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	27	13	—	7	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	239	239	201	38	38	77	25	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	189	189	170	15	63	18	11	
Transportation and material moving occupations	49	49	28	—	10	12	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	121	121	85	37	23	9	24	
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 388	1 388	1 144	204	319	183	170	
Less than \$5,000	319	319	304	38	105	58	32	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	211	211	162	61	65	18	48	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	188	188	177	31	33	26	31	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	254	254	167	44	41	9	29	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	186	186	154	12	26	31	12	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	160	160	124	8	39	41	8	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	54	54	46	—	10	—	—	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	16	10	10	—	—	10	
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	14 259	14 259	12 535	10 288	8 778	13 125	10 481	
Mean (dollars)	18 998	18 998	18 074	16 520	16 085	18 988	17 272	
Families	1 030	1 030	869	165	261	149	144	
Median income (dollars)	13 895	13 895	11 911	9 925	7 841	15 903	9 258	
Per capita income (dollars)	5 396	5 396	5 269	3 651	4 505	4 450	3 750	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 388	1 388	1 144	204	319	183	170	
With earnings	1 050	1 050	841	164	212	128	136	
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 392	19 392	18 243	16 547	16 568	20 792	17 286	
With Social Security income	275	275	240	39	81	32	39	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 042	6 042	6 107	2 936	8 672	3 889	2 936	
With public assistance income	385	385	356	65	139	51	59	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 638	3 638	3 736	4 052	3 633	4 716	4 005	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	18 653	18 653	18 156	17 255	15 695	18 473	17 354	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 714	18 714	18 871	21 081	15 322	21 166	21 852	
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 166	28 166	28 921	29 065	27 124	31 833	30 151	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 447	28 447	31 068	31 631	25 629	36 000	33 548	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 068	11 068	11 174	9 771	8 710	13 802	9 676	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 854	11 854	12 117	11 741	9 048	16 060	12 495	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 030	1 030	869	165	261	149	144	
Householder worked in 1989	704	704	569	90	136	116	75	
With related children under 18 years	849	849	714	148	221	141	127	
With related children under 5 years	427	427	326	91	87	32	75	
Married-couple families	449	449	332	64	99	32	54	
Householder worked in 1989	367	367	250	48	68	26	38	
With related children under 18 years	339	339	248	59	82	32	49	
With related children under 5 years	209	209	129	48	36	—	38	
Female householder, no husband present	526	526	504	101	162	97	90	
Householder worked in 1989	291	291	286	42	68	70	37	
With related children under 18 years	463	463	441	89	139	89	78	
With related children under 5 years	195	195	187	43	51	22	37	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	865	865	714	126	111	170	91	
Nonfamily householder	358	358	275	39	58	34	26	
65 years and over	145	145	131	16	40	22	16	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 625	5 625	4 656	1 020	1 260	807	834	
Persons under 18 years	2 510	2 510	2 072	505	600	330	419	
Related children under 18 years	2 507	2 507	2 072	505	600	330	419	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 670	1 670	1 406	356	410	238	291	
Persons 65 years and over	273	273	259	39	82	28	39	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	447	447	407	99	160	48	93	
Percent below poverty level	43.4	43.4	46.8	60.0	61.3	32.2	64.6	
Householder worked in 1989	195	195	170	29	65	15	29	
With related children under 18 years	395	395	355	87	136	48	81	
With related children under 5 years	233	233	202	54	61	22	48	
Married-couple families	89	89	77	22	30	6	22	
Householder worked in 1989	53	53	41	11	18	—	11	
With related children under 18 years	70	70	58	22	18	6	22	
With related children under 5 years	58	58	46	16	18	—	16	
Female householder, no husband present	340	340	325	77	130	42	71	
Householder worked in 1989	124	124	124	18	47	15	18	
With related children under 18 years	307	307	292	65	118	42	59	
With related children under 5 years	162	162	156	38	43	22	32	
Unrelated individuals	434	434	392	77	71	92	69	
Nonfamily householder	116	116	108	21	29	23	21	
65 years and over	58	58	58	11	25	11	11	
Persons	2 556	2 556	2 296	606	727	316	562	
Percent below poverty level	45.4	45.4	49.3	59.4	57.7	39.2	67.4	
Persons under 18 years	1 340	1 340	1 188	313	433	121	283	
Related children under 18 years	1 337	1 337	1 188	313	433	121	283	
Related children 5 to 17 years	817	817	740	209	310	74	185	
Persons 65 years and over	87	87	87	29	30	17	29	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 569	1 569	1 319	224	530	162	180	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 945	2 945	2 627	712	757	402	639	

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	926	926	521
Native	369	369	146
Foreign born	557	557	375
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	18	18	18
Persons 5 years and over	792	792	486
Speak a language other than English	520	520	385
Do not speak English "very well"	246	246	199
In linguistically isolated households	69	69	69
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	303	303	222
Preprimary school	14	14	14
Public school	14	14	14
Elementary or high school	132	132	84
Public school	132	132	84
College	157	157	124
Public college	138	138	105
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	489	489	318
Less than 9th grade	79	79	39
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	75	75	58
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	112	112	44
Some college, no degree	38	38	30
Associate degree	41	41	25
Bachelor's degree	94	94	87
Graduate or professional degree	50	50	35
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.5	68.5	69.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.4	29.4	38.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 129	1 129	842
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	792	792	486
Some house	212	212	106
Different house in United States	267	267	172
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	95	95	79
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18	18	7
Different MSA/PMSA	92	92	71
Not in on MSA/PMSA	62	62	15
Abroad	313	313	208
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	356	356	219
Car, truck, or van	316	316	185
Drove alone	267	267	158
Carpooled	49	49	27
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	29	29	29
Worked at home	11	11	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	15.2	16.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	264	264	180
Central city	215	215	166
Outside central city	49	49	14
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	92	92	39
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	675	675	414
In labor force	446	446	277
Employed	325	325	227
Unemployed	62	62	30
Percent of civilian labor force	16.0	16.0	11.7
Females 16 years and over	448	448	237
Employed	223	223	130
Unemployed	53	53	21
With own children under 6 years	131	131	33
In labor force	69	69	18
With own children 6 to 17 years only	123	123	61
In labor force	109	109	54
Persons 16 to 19 years	50	50	38
Not enrolled in school	6	6	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	471	471	307
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	342	342	233
50 to 52 weeks	247	247	148
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	610	610	388
With a mobility or self-care limitation	21	21	19
With a mobility limitation	21	21	19
In labor force	4	4	4
With a self-care limitation	6	6	4
With a work disability	29	29	27
In labor force	12	12	12
Prevented from working	17	17	15
No work disability	581	581	361
In labor force	375	375	245
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6	6	6
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	325	325	227
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	7	7	-
Professional specialty occupations -----	63	63	63
Technicians and related support occupations -----	28	28	16
Sales occupations -----	20	20	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	21	21	21
Private household occupations -----	-	-	-
Protective service occupations -----	4	4	4
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	108	108	67
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	8	8	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	26	26	18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	36	36	24
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	4	4	-
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	225	225	168
Less than \$5,000 -----	42	42	37
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	35	35	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	20	20	20
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	69	69	37
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	15	15	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	7	7	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	29	29	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	3	3
\$100,000 or more -----	5	5	5
Median (dollars) -----	16 615	16 615	13 750
Mean (dollars) -----	23 239	23 239	25 003
Families -----	174	174	125
Median income (dollars) -----	17 833	17 833	17 321
Per capita income (dollars) -----	6 649	6 649	8 910
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	225	225	168
With earnings -----	206	206	149
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	24 132	24 132	27 101
With Social Security income -----	13	13	13
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	2 606	2 606	2 606
With public assistance income -----	-	-	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	-	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	25 445	25 445	27 656
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	31 981	31 981	37 350
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	31 670	31 670	36 710
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	41 305	41 305	50 055
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	7 053	7 053	7 689
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 006	7 006	8 073
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families -----	174	174	125
Householder worked in 1989 -----	165	165	121
With related children under 18 years -----	103	103	76
With related children under 5 years -----	78	78	56
Married-couple families -----	130	130	86
Householder worked in 1989 -----	126	126	82
With related children under 18 years -----	75	75	53
With related children under 5 years -----	65	65	43
Female householder, no husband present -----	44	44	39
Householder worked in 1989 -----	39	39	39
With related children under 18 years -----	28	28	23
With related children under 5 years -----	13	13	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	122	122	104
Nonfamily householder -----	51	51	43
65 years and over -----	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	926	926	521
Persons under 18 years -----	281	281	131
Related children under 18 years -----	281	281	131
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	147	147	96
Persons 65 years and over -----	6	6	6
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	43	43	38
Percent below poverty level -----	24.7	24.7	30.4
Householder worked in 1989 -----	34	34	34
With related children under 18 years -----	27	27	22
With related children under 5 years -----	17	17	17
Married-couple families -----	4	4	4
Householder worked in 1989 -----	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	4	4	4
With related children under 5 years -----	4	4	4
Female householder, no husband present -----	39	39	34
Householder worked in 1989 -----	34	34	34
With related children under 18 years -----	23	23	18
With related children under 5 years -----	13	13	13
Unrelated individuals -----	31	31	31
Nonfamily householder -----	23	23	23
65 years and over -----	-	-	-
Persons -----	168	168	112
Percent below poverty level -----	18.1	18.1	21.5
Persons under 18 years -----	52	52	15
Related children under 18 years -----	52	52	15
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	32	32	12
Persons 65 years and over -----	6	6	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	129	129	73
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	296	296	131

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 882	1 882	1 195
Native	1 631	1 631	1 012
Foreign born	251	251	183
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	36	36	29
Persons 5 years and over	1 547	1 547	1 029
Speak a language other than English	453	453	301
Do not speak English "very well"	126	126	104
In linguistically isolated households	70	70	57
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	662	662	451
Preprimary school	43	43	26
Public school	29	29	19
Elementary or high school	459	459	312
Public school	459	459	312
College	160	160	113
Public college	131	131	90
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	763	763	537
Less than 9th grade	98	98	95
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	108	108	72
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	183	183	97
Some college, no degree	189	189	131
Associate degree	93	93	74
Bachelor's degree	33	33	15
Graduate or professional degree	59	59	53
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.0	73.0	68.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	12.1	12.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 317	1 317	1 366
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 547	1 547	1 029
Some house	363	363	248
Different house in United States	1 094	1 094	710
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	442	442	350
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	129	129	30
Different MSA/PMSA	341	341	211
Not in on MSA/PMSA	182	182	119
Abroad	90	90	71
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	672	672	407
Car, truck, or van	625	625	376
Drove alone	512	512	305
Carpooled	113	113	71
Public transportation	30	30	16
Other means	17	17	15
Worked at home	15.4	15.4	14.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	506	506	335
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	421	421	303
Central city	85	85	32
Outside central city	166	166	72
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence			
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 130	1 130	733
In labor force	775	775	485
Employed	582	582	357
Unemployed	74	74	58
Percent of civilian labor force	11.3	11.3	14.0
Females 16 years and over	584	584	368
Employed	330	330	192
Unemployed	30	30	18
With own children under 6 years	164	164	67
In labor force	100	100	42
With own children 6 to 17 years only	100	100	66
In labor force	79	79	50
Persons 16 to 19 years	157	157	86
Not enrolled in school	36	36	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	24	24	—
Employed	24	24	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	869	869	560
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	580	580	345
50 to 52 weeks	417	417	240
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	898	898	561
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	10	6
With a mobility limitation	4	4	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	8	8	6
With a work disability	106	106	68
In labor force	51	51	26
Prevented from working	43	43	30
No work disability	792	792	493
In labor force	605	605	389
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	85	85	74
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	45	45
With a mobility limitation	38	38	38
With a self-care limitation	45	45	45

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid Cty, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	582	582	357
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	11	—
Professional specialty occupations	125	125	118
Technicians and related support occupations	30	30	22
Sales occupations	48	48	29
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	107	107	54
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	24	24	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	112	112	72
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	35	35	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	60	60	33
Transportation and material moving occupations	14	14	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13	13	6
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	520	520	363
less than \$5,000	74	74	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	62	62	46
\$10,000 to \$14,999	65	65	38
\$15,000 to \$24,999	157	157	67
\$25,000 to \$34,999	92	92	80
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38	38	28
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	10	10
\$100,000 or more	22	22	22
Median (dollars)	17 813	17 813	17 125
Mean (dollars)	30 041	30 041	34 712
Families	393	393	264
Median income (dollars)	18 828	18 828	19 083
Per capita income (dollars)	8 787	8 787	10 978
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	520	520	363
With earnings	467	467	323
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 991	29 991	35 156
With Social Security income	94	94	70
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 137	6 137	5 701
With public assistance income	60	60	58
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 764	3 764	3 737
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	35 187	35 187	42 977
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 931	40 931	53 569
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 364	43 364	56 697
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 414	50 414	71 310
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 190	13 190	13 679
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 980	14 980	15 404
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	393	393	264
Householder worked in 1989	318	318	200
With related children under 18 years	297	297	190
With related children under 5 years	148	148	61
Married-couple families	281	281	177
Householder worked in 1989	233	233	129
With related children under 18 years	214	214	127
With related children under 5 years	129	129	44
Female householder, no husband present	85	85	70
Householder worked in 1989	67	67	54
With related children under 18 years	64	64	53
With related children under 5 years	19	19	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	169	169	124
Nonfamily householder	127	127	99
65 years and over	19	19	19
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 846	1 846	1 159
Persons under 18 years	828	828	506
Related children under 18 years	828	828	506
Related children 5 to 17 years	493	493	340
Persons 65 years and over	85	85	74
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	83	83	64
Percent below poverty level	21.1	21.1	24.2
Householder worked in 1989	36	36	19
With related children under 18 years	69	69	54
With related children under 5 years	29	29	14
Married-couple families	42	42	29
Householder worked in 1989	13	13	—
With related children under 18 years	42	42	29
With related children under 5 years	18	18	5
Female householder, no husband present	41	41	35
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	19
With related children under 18 years	27	27	25
With related children under 5 years	11	11	9
Unrelated individuals	41	41	35
Nonfamily householder	35	35	35
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	365	365	284
Percent below poverty level	19.8	19.8	24.5
Persons under 18 years	193	193	149
Related children under 18 years	193	193	149
Related children 5 to 17 years	88	88	81
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	157	157	147
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	497	497	313

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons -----	71 911	71 911	47 627
Native -----	71 067	71 067	47 034
Foreign born -----	844	844	593
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households -----	156	156	143
Persons 5 years and over -----	65 875	65 875	43 934
Speak a language other than English -----	2 012	2 012	1 461
Do not speak English "very well" -----	699	699	513
In linguistically isolated households -----	225	225	169
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	18 812	18 812	12 342
Preprimary school -----	1 307	1 307	860
Public school -----	892	892	570
Elementary or high school -----	12 538	12 538	7 764
Public school -----	11 752	11 752	7 153
College -----	4 967	4 967	3 718
Public college -----	4 261	4 261	3 230
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over -----	44 559	44 559	30 026
Less than 9th grade -----	2 571	2 571	1 808
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	3 853	3 853	2 410
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	14 236	14 236	9 066
Some college, no degree -----	10 753	10 753	7 077
Associate degree -----	3 457	3 457	2 405
Bachelor's degree -----	6 811	6 811	5 122
Graduate or professional degree -----	2 878	2 878	2 138
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	85.6	85.6	86.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	21.7	21.7	24.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 306	1 306	1 215
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over -----	65 875	65 875	43 934
Some house -----	28 688	28 688	19 346
Different house in United States -----	35 416	35 416	23 704
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	11 442	11 442	8 944
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	5 552	5 552	1 991
Different MSA/PMSA -----	8 347	8 347	5 793
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	10 075	10 075	6 976
Abroad -----	1 771	1 771	884
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over -----	36 197	36 197	24 349
Car, truck, or van -----	33 363	33 363	22 602
Drove alone -----	29 611	29 611	20 108
Carpooled -----	3 752	3 752	2 494
Public transportation -----	149	149	125
Other means -----	1 199	1 199	795
Worked at home -----	1 486	1 486	827
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	16.7	16.7	16.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	30 764	30 764	21 246
Central city -----	25 564	25 564	19 278
Outside central city -----	5 200	5 200	1 968
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	5 433	5 433	3 103
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over -----	53 974	53 974	36 619
In labor force -----	38 327	38 327	25 636
Employed -----	33 280	33 280	22 606
Unemployed -----	1 622	1 622	1 012
Percent of civilian labor force -----	4.6	4.6	4.3
Females 16 years and over -----	27 259	27 259	18 781
Employed -----	15 837	15 837	10 938
Unemployed -----	763	763	473
With own children under 6 years -----	5 533	5 533	3 444
In labor force -----	3 698	3 698	2 313
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	4 781	4 781	3 095
In labor force -----	3 892	3 892	2 567
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	3 789	3 789	2 550
Not enrolled in school -----	658	658	392
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	205	205	102
Not high school graduate -----	218	218	103
Employed -----	142	142	59
Unemployed -----	52	52	33
Not in labor force -----	24	24	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	41 714	41 714	27 818
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	32 300	32 300	21 273
50 to 52 weeks -----	23 320	23 320	15 290
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	42 560	42 560	28 442
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 241	1 241	841
With a mobility limitation -----	684	684	438
In labor force -----	207	207	125
With a self-care limitation -----	843	843	604
With a work disability -----	3 532	3 532	2 198
In labor force -----	1 911	1 911	1 226
Prevented from working -----	1 227	1 227	726
No work disability -----	39 028	39 028	26 244
In labor force -----	32 015	32 015	21 727
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	7 388	7 388	5 649
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 068	1 068	916
With a mobility limitation -----	896	896	781
With a self-care limitation -----	521	521	435

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	33 280	33 280	22 606
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 412	3 412	2 399
Professional specialty occupations	4 936	4 936	3 666
Technicians and related support occupations	1 054	1 054	753
Sales occupations	4 646	4 646	3 484
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 043	5 043	3 619
Private household occupations	108	108	93
Protective service occupations	523	523	308
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 487	4 487	2 822
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	915	915	311
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 390	4 390	2 761
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 419	1 419	936
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 204	1 204	702
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 143	1 143	752
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	28 147	28 147	19 332
Less than \$5,000	1 260	1 260	933
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 505	2 505	1 883
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 908	2 908	1 829
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 742	6 742	4 362
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 502	5 502	3 767
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 966	4 966	3 488
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 926	2 926	2 132
\$75,000 to \$99,999	628	628	426
\$100,000 or more	710	710	512
Median (dollars)	26 049	26 049	26 601
Mean (dollars)	32 460	32 460	32 612
Families	20 232	20 232	13 178
Median income (dollars)	30 462	30 462	31 950
Per capita income (dollars)	12 726	12 726	13 264
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	28 147	28 147	19 332
With earnings	23 709	23 709	15 758
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 717	30 717	30 932
With Social Security income	6 475	6 475	4 882
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 813	7 813	7 856
With public assistance income	1 399	1 399	1 020
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 191	3 191	3 369
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	36 779	36 779	37 974
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 609	35 609	36 831
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 006	40 006	41 887
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 300	40 300	42 570
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 050	17 050	17 877
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 979	12 979	13 494
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	19 965	19 956	12 994
Householder worked in 1989	16 998	16 976	10 824
With related children under 18 years	11 079	11 067	6 955
With related children under 5 years	5 313	5 297	3 324
Married-couple families	16 647	16 647	10 434
Householder worked in 1989	14 421	14 417	8 845
With related children under 18 years	8 766	8 753	5 233
With related children under 5 years	4 385	4 360	2 625
Female householder, no husband present	2 743	2 742	2 140
Householder worked in 1989	2 110	2 100	1 650
With related children under 18 years	1 962	1 971	1 485
With related children under 5 years	848	857	659
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 099	10 097	7 634
Nonfamily householder	7 700	7 698	5 921
65 years and over	2 435	2 435	1 989
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	70 436	70 425	46 275
Persons under 18 years	19 693	19 693	12 155
Related children under 18 years	19 655	19 655	12 130
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 736	13 736	8 519
Persons 65 years and over	7 239	7 244	5 522
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 763	1 753	1 180
Percent below poverty level	8.7	8.7	9.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 131	1 113	739
With related children under 18 years	1 497	1 484	993
With related children under 5 years	901	892	573
Married-couple families	600	581	270
Householder worked in 1989	410	392	166
With related children under 18 years	428	406	166
With related children under 5 years	292	274	105
Female householder, no husband present	1 053	1 062	827
Householder worked in 1989	657	657	534
With related children under 18 years	971	980	752
With related children under 5 years	572	581	445
Unrelated individuals	2 131	2 131	1 625
Nonfamily householder	1 294	1 294	1 021
65 years and over	525	525	422
Persons	7 473	7 463	4 821
Percent below poverty level	10.6	10.6	10.4
Persons under 18 years	2 762	2 762	1 589
Related children under 18 years	2 724	2 724	1 564
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 758	1 758	1 014
Persons 65 years and over	673	673	509
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 173	3 171	2 141
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10 428	10 411	6 462

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County						
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03
All housing units-----	33 741	33 741	22 530	2 023	2 259	1 302	1 890	971	1 498	1 283
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	356	356	174	9	117	—	19	—	16	20
1985 to 1988-----	3 013	3 013	2 035	50	594	191	184	12	305	160
1980 to 1984-----	3 682	3 682	1 899	86	420	145	502	5	269	210
1970 to 1979-----	10 306	10 306	6 216	309	786	556	821	174	619	737
1960 to 1969-----	4 402	4 402	3 129	218	220	188	143	397	179	75
1950 to 1959-----	6 491	6 491	5 217	400	93	185	119	319	81	67
1940 to 1949-----	2 343	2 343	1 742	269	7	8	59	50	22	14
1939 or earlier-----	3 148	3 148	2 118	682	22	29	43	14	7	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	494	494	415	18	8	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom-----	3 801	3 801	3 016	474	275	59	25	96	11	—
2 bedrooms-----	11 355	11 355	7 533	683	534	675	490	75	224	60
3 bedrooms-----	12 204	12 204	7 500	532	899	396	996	406	741	180
4 bedrooms-----	4 701	4 701	3 275	231	478	117	318	312	417	461
5 or more bedrooms-----	1 186	1 186	791	85	65	55	61	82	105	469
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	362	362	338	17	53	—	—	—	55	79
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	220	220	202	21	53	—	—	—	37	19
Vacant condominium housing units-----	39	39	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	33 302	33 302	22 424	2 013	2 250	1 302	1 890	971	1 498	1 272
Source of water, public system or private company-----	29 344	29 344	22 027	2 009	2 236	1 248	1 552	971	1 302	1 005
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	27 295	27 295	21 631	1 992	2 124	1 095	1 416	971	1 098	535
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	343	343	53	20	—	7	—	—	—	11
Owner-occupied housing units-----	57	57	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	5
Renter-occupied housing units-----	59	59	46	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	30 553	30 553	21 152	1 864	2 094	1 189	1 806	952	1 444	1 243
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	19 845	19 845	16 627	1 617	1 345	990	964	863	948	541
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	2 482	2 482	325	9	95	53	272	13	40	111
Electricity-----	5 531	5 531	3 406	219	516	53	323	44	397	431
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	318	318	46	—	8	7	22	10	—	12
All other fuels-----	2 282	2 282	653	10	111	86	225	22	59	148
No fuel used-----	95	95	95	9	19	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	1 429	1 429	1 218	121	26	64	13	74	17	7
1-----	9 309	9 309	7 154	752	569	374	342	213	252	147
2-----	12 675	12 675	8 684	646	982	497	730	440	695	664
3 or more-----	7 140	7 140	4 096	345	517	254	721	225	480	425
Vehicles per household-----	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	18 751	18 751	12 114	985	1 350	931	1 511	749	1 142	1 089
1989 to March 1990-----	2 262	2 262	1 409	176	245	120	140	90	106	159
1985 to 1988-----	5 659	5 659	3 570	293	547	341	505	205	428	447
1980 to 1984-----	3 482	3 482	1 979	215	168	168	450	81	265	244
1970 to 1979-----	4 294	4 294	2 837	206	287	186	330	192	285	218
1969 or earlier-----	3 054	3 054	2 319	192	56	116	86	181	58	21
Renter-occupied housing units-----	11 802	11 802	9 038	879	744	258	295	203	302	154
1989 to March 1990-----	6 200	6 200	4 799	384	430	141	153	67	136	75
1985 to 1988-----	4 153	4 153	3 131	326	239	99	127	75	146	79
1980 to 1984-----	842	842	643	100	75	12	15	30	9	—
1970 to 1979-----	459	459	380	54	—	6	—	20	11	—
1969 or earlier-----	148	148	85	15	—	—	—	11	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	1 519	1 519	1 037	13	42	45	66	4	7	—
Householder 65 years and over-----	5 737	5 737	4 475	517	336	258	124	278	270	109
Owner-occupied housing units-----	4 053	4 053	2 963	277	164	240	124	164	205	109
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	35	35	21	14	—	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	145	145	109	8	—	8	7	4	—	—
No vehicle available-----	743	743	618	102	26	38	7	63	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities-----	30 437	30 437	21 099	1 844	2 094	1 182	1 806	952	1 444	1 238
1.00 or less persons per room-----	29 662	29 662	20 596	1 833	2 048	1 138	1 751	952	1 439	1 232
1.01 or more persons per room-----	775	775	503	11	46	44	55	—	5	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	116	116	53	20	—	7	—	—	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room-----	107	107	53	20	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	38 319	38 319	39 749	45 097	40 262	24 642	31 536	41 962	72 244	64 400
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	21 073	21 073	19 941	17 351	27 026	16 766	23 113	16 001	40 340	28 030
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	3 832	3 832	2 885	215	78	191	131	66	58	26
Owner-occupied housing units-----	971	971	521	24	7	105	77	12	24	13
Renter-occupied housing units-----	2 861	2 861	2 364	191	71	86	54	54	34	13

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County— Con.			Rapid City city, Pennington County					
	Tract 111	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
All housing units	1 333	2 082	2 646	134	935	2 493	2 113	872	1 282
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	45	—	—	—	7	6	13
1985 to 1988	191	228	195	—	12	94	180	19	42
1980 to 1984	75	204	608	—	43	196	183	63	57
1970 to 1979	336	638	1 253	9	244	698	686	193	237
1960 to 1969	120	469	334	34	57	252	208	194	262
1950 to 1959	270	412	136	—	142	646	484	199	632
1940 to 1949	231	102	40	—	114	237	216	92	22
1939 or earlier	110	29	35	91	323	370	149	106	17
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	42	—	12	15	56	128	50	36	42
1 bedroom	193	116	135	91	326	474	278	270	86
2 bedrooms	612	658	1 068	28	321	903	909	373	376
3 bedrooms	318	721	1 179	—	164	684	699	141	652
4 bedrooms	147	415	213	—	38	270	155	26	109
5 or more bedrooms	21	172	39	—	30	34	22	26	17
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	19	44	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 323	2 082	2 632	134	935	2 461	2 082	863	1 282
Source of water, public system or private company	1 312	1 719	2 050	134	928	2 493	2 105	872	1 282
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 315	1 644	1 889	134	931	2 482	2 105	868	1 277
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	14	—	8	12	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	8	12	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 251	1 956	2 452	126	837	2 331	1 954	766	1 231
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	981	1 461	1 130	114	595	1 761	1 605	633	948
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	13	70	380	—	15	20	—	—	15
Electricity	250	262	641	—	182	431	286	114	254
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	19	—	16	—	8	—	—
All other fuels	7	163	282	—	14	108	36	9	14
No fuel used	—	—	—	12	15	11	19	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	49	34	55	41	143	300	161	53	34
1	423	378	783	67	398	900	747	379	420
2	569	970	1 066	18	252	696	772	242	595
3 or more	210	574	548	—	44	435	274	92	182
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.2	2.0	.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	568	1 407	1 552	9	163	941	960	329	697
1989 to March 1990	32	178	254	—	17	51	141	37	71
1985 to 1988	181	292	546	—	62	95	272	105	156
1980 to 1984	53	313	408	—	13	174	163	62	101
1970 to 1979	116	330	266	—	32	334	192	59	173
1969 or earlier	186	294	78	9	39	287	192	66	196
Renter-occupied housing units	683	549	900	117	674	1 390	994	437	534
1989 to March 1990	412	294	469	80	295	707	592	286	321
1985 to 1988	217	165	308	20	251	476	334	136	183
1980 to 1984	54	43	60	—	62	93	49	3	17
1970 to 1979	—	37	49	9	59	98	19	12	6
1969 or earlier	—	10	14	8	7	16	—	—	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	44	31	260	33	51	277	202	98	44
Householder 65 years and over	268	362	173	26	267	499	349	132	232
Owner-occupied housing units	192	273	126	9	59	297	229	124	218
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	—	13	—	11	16	34	8	—
No vehicle available	40	20	6	8	73	117	35	25	14
Complete plumbing facilities	1 251	1 956	2 447	126	829	2 319	1 954	766	1 231
1.00 or less persons per room	1 228	1 939	2 317	126	829	2 174	1 857	762	1 192
1.01 or more persons per room	23	17	130	—	—	145	97	4	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	—	8	12	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	5	—	8	12	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 078	46 393	27 734	12 888	48 277	29 440	24 253	29 034	26 848
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 234	45 325	16 325	10 121	16 136	17 108	16 276	17 118	19 365
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	89	76	443	46	195	612	452	153	178
Owner-occupied housing units	12	22	152	—	5	67	90	23	37
Renter-occupied housing units	77	54	291	46	190	545	362	130	141

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 839	2 001	2 139	637	—	971	1 420	725	1 333
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	9	117	—	—	—	16	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	52	50	554	164	—	12	288	62	191
1980 to 1984.....	7	72	413	74	—	5	219	116	75
1970 to 1979.....	188	301	737	286	—	174	608	444	336
1960 to 1969.....	297	218	203	37	—	397	179	35	120
1950 to 1959.....	931	400	93	63	—	319	81	60	270
1940 to 1949.....	279	269	7	—	—	50	22	8	231
1939 or earlier.....	85	682	15	13	—	14	7	—	110
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	10	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	42
1 bedroom.....	139	466	249	20	—	96	11	37	193
2 bedrooms.....	839	683	527	362	—	75	213	118	612
3 bedrooms.....	652	532	847	194	—	406	690	251	318
4 bedrooms.....	165	217	446	42	—	312	417	252	147
5 or more bedrooms.....	34	85	62	19	—	82	89	67	21
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	17	53	—	—	—	49	79	19
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	21	53	—	—	—	30	19	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 839	1 991	2 130	637	—	971	1 420	720	1 323
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 839	2 001	2 128	622	—	971	1 230	621	1 312
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 834	1 984	2 115	589	—	971	1 052	521	1 315
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	20	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 723	1 850	1 977	586	—	952	1 366	696	1 251
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 590	1 617	1 345	531	—	863	902	527	981
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	24	9	30	23	—	13	29	38	13
Electricity.....	74	205	471	19	—	44	387	124	250
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	8	—	—	10	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	35	10	104	13	—	22	48	7	7
No fuel used.....	—	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	67	121	26	26	—	74	17	7	49
1.....	613	752	544	259	—	213	252	124	423
2.....	738	646	933	240	—	440	654	348	569
3 or more.....	305	331	474	61	—	225	443	217	210
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	—	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 020	971	1 255	487	—	749	1 071	592	568
1989 to March 1990.....	105	176	226	71	—	90	106	68	32
1985 to 1988.....	261	293	495	190	—	205	406	276	181
1980 to 1984.....	116	104	215	90	—	81	222	136	53
1970 to 1979.....	228	206	263	103	—	192	279	98	116
1969 or earlier.....	310	192	56	33	—	181	58	14	186
Renter-occupied housing units.....	703	879	722	99	—	203	295	104	683
1989 to March 1990.....	422	384	418	41	—	67	129	54	412
1985 to 1988.....	224	326	229	46	—	75	146	50	217
1980 to 1984.....	32	100	75	12	—	30	9	—	54
1970 to 1979.....	13	54	—	—	—	20	11	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	12	15	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	93	13	18	33	—	4	7	—	44
Householder 65 years and over.....	372	517	319	170	—	278	259	63	268
Owner-occupied housing units.....	340	277	147	152	—	164	194	63	192
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	8	—	8	—	4	—	—	7
No vehicle available.....	38	102	26	26	—	63	—	—	40
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 717	1 830	1 977	579	—	952	1 366	696	1 251
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 687	1 819	1 940	562	—	952	1 361	690	1 228
1.01 or more persons per room.....	30	11	37	17	—	—	5	6	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	20	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	6	20	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 870	41 266	39 755	23 216	—	41 962	65 557	77 821	35 078
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 622	17 351	26 686	14 774	—	16 001	37 311	25 411	24 234
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	274	215	78	106	—	66	58	6	89
Owner-occupied housing units.....	71	24	7	65	—	12	24	—	12
Renter-occupied housing units.....	203	191	71	41	—	54	34	6	77

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.			Remainder of Pennington County				
	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 304	1 650	682	22	120	665	1 890	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	6	—	—	—	19	—
1985 to 1988	121	153	41	—	40	27	184	—
1980 to 1984	37	145	194	14	7	71	502	—
1970 to 1979	318	453	304	8	49	270	821	—
1960 to 1969	117	403	116	—	17	151	143	—
1950 to 1959	486	398	13	—	—	122	119	—
1940 to 1949	114	81	—	—	—	8	59	—
1939 or earlier	111	17	8	—	7	16	43	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	169	91	20	8	26	39	25	—
2 bedrooms	496	498	200	—	7	313	490	—
3 bedrooms	365	539	366	—	52	202	996	—
4 bedrooms	223	373	83	14	32	75	318	—
5 or more bedrooms	45	149	9	—	3	36	61	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	70	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 304	1 650	682	22	120	665	1 890	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 304	1 542	643	8	108	626	1 552	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 304	1 506	643	8	9	506	1 416	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 266	1 586	654	14	117	603	1 806	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 025	1 288	302	—	—	459	964	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	37	42	—	65	30	272	—
Electricity	174	178	213	14	45	34	323	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	4	—	—	7	22	—
All other fuels	50	83	93	—	7	73	225	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	57	7	35	—	—	38	13	—
1	487	315	261	—	25	115	342	—
2	515	790	236	—	49	257	730	—
3 or more	207	474	122	14	43	193	721	—
Vehicles per household	1.7	2.2	1.7	4.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	772	1 161	369	14	95	444	1 511	—
1989 to March 1990	44	143	31	—	19	49	140	—
1985 to 1988	221	228	124	—	52	151	505	—
1980 to 1984	104	240	105	14	—	78	450	—
1970 to 1979	175	291	96	—	24	83	330	—
1969 or earlier	228	259	13	—	—	83	86	—
Renter-occupied housing units	494	425	285	—	22	159	295	—
1989 to March 1990	260	253	78	—	12	100	153	—
1985 to 1988	163	120	135	—	10	53	127	—
1980 to 1984	53	28	26	—	—	—	15	—
1970 to 1979	18	24	37	—	—	6	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	32	7	81	—	24	12	66	—
Householder 65 years and over	352	289	83	—	17	88	124	—
Owner-occupied housing units	223	234	41	—	17	88	124	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	13	—	—	—	7	—
No vehicle available	45	—	6	—	—	12	7	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 266	1 586	654	14	117	603	1 806	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 232	1 586	599	14	108	576	1 751	—
1.01 or more persons per room	34	—	55	—	9	27	55	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 415	47 965	29 431	310 800	46 957	26 206	31 536	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 980	27 229	17 587	—	38 161	18 006	23 113	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	111	60	186	—	—	85	131	—
Owner-occupied housing units	34	22	28	—	—	40	77	—
Renter-occupied housing units	77	38	158	—	—	45	54	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Pennington County—Con.							
	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
All housing units.....	78	558	—	432	1 964	1 055	1 534	2 893
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	20	—	—	39	17	29	58
1985 to 1988.....	17	98	—	75	154	39	86	258
1980 to 1984.....	50	94	—	59	414	75	117	380
1970 to 1979.....	11	293	—	185	949	35	430	1 039
1960 to 1969.....	—	40	—	66	218	128	182	328
1950 to 1959.....	—	7	—	14	123	499	149	241
1940 to 1949.....	—	6	—	21	40	246	73	148
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	—	12	27	16	468	441
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	60
1 bedroom.....	—	23	—	25	115	—	122	402
2 bedrooms.....	11	62	—	160	868	403	458	1 050
3 bedrooms.....	51	210	—	182	813	549	681	968
4 bedrooms.....	—	217	—	42	130	103	189	306
5 or more bedrooms.....	16	46	—	23	30	—	73	107
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	6	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	5
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	78	552	—	432	1 950	986	1 462	2 721
Source of water, public system or private company.....	72	384	—	177	1 407	998	818	1 167
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	46	14	—	138	1 246	1 055	685	541
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	11	—	—	14	21	30	214
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	5	—	—	5	—	3	37
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	78	547	—	370	1 798	801	1 283	1 984
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	46	14	—	173	828	715	16	3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	11	73	—	33	338	8	660	667
Electricity.....	10	307	—	84	428	78	253	549
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	12	—	—	15	—	122	94
All other fuels.....	11	141	—	80	189	—	232	671
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	—	—	27	20	—	56	57
1.....	—	23	—	63	522	345	319	401
2.....	41	316	—	180	830	408	454	726
3 or more.....	37	208	—	100	426	48	454	800
Vehicles per household.....	2.8	2.5	—	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	71	497	—	246	1 183	26	953	1 597
1989 to March 1990.....	—	91	—	35	223	10	66	220
1985 to 1988.....	22	171	—	64	422	8	227	467
1980 to 1984.....	43	108	—	73	303	8	140	286
1970 to 1979.....	6	120	—	39	170	—	252	433
1969 or earlier.....	—	7	—	35	65	—	268	191
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	50	—	124	615	775	330	387
1989 to March 1990.....	7	21	—	41	391	373	128	175
1985 to 1988.....	—	29	—	45	173	357	94	134
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	15	34	45	52	38
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	13	12	—	34	14
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	10	5	—	22	26
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	24	179	16	49	112
Householder 65 years and over.....	11	46	—	73	90	—	336	477
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11	46	—	39	85	—	260	420
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	6
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	20	—	—	39	47
Complete plumbing facilities.....	78	542	—	370	1 793	791	1 277	1 947
1.00 or less persons per room.....	78	542	—	353	1 718	780	1 243	1 903
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	17	75	11	34	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	5	—	—	5	10	6	37
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	5	10	6	33
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	173 108	48 415	—	38 974	27 205	24 435	34 272	35 995
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	168 000	33 478	—	107 351	15 739	20 231	19 657	25 707
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	20	—	16	257	88	178	172
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	13	—	—	124	—	78	118
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	7	—	16	133	88	100	54

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Pennington County						
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02	Tract 109.03	Tract 110.01	Tract 110.02	Tract 110.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 562	13 562	9 875	761	1 059	346	1 039	696	1 034	976
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	9 556	9 556	6 871	556	957	236	939	521	757	830
Less than \$300	143	143	120	—	12	—	15	6	—	—
\$300 to \$399	638	638	454	30	49	4	102	6	5	13
\$400 to \$499	1 224	1 224	879	96	81	23	180	56	9	4
\$500 to \$599	1 550	1 550	1 108	68	142	33	207	73	28	75
\$600 to \$799	2 863	2 863	2 014	110	328	95	288	212	168	205
\$800 to \$999	1 830	1 830	1 296	96	265	61	115	114	227	270
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 097	1 097	840	99	62	20	32	54	276	223
\$1,500 to \$1,999	169	169	132	34	18	—	—	—	32	33
\$2,000 or more	42	42	28	23	—	—	—	—	12	7
Median (dollars)	675	675	672	737	718	700	586	705	966	905
Not mortgaged	4 006	4 006	3 004	205	102	110	100	175	277	146
Less than \$100	61	61	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199	1 065	1 065	716	46	—	31	6	5	11	13
\$200 to \$299	1 800	1 800	1 440	92	52	58	52	124	45	12
\$300 to \$399	728	728	531	51	32	13	42	46	81	68
\$400 to \$499	217	217	184	16	18	—	—	—	68	22
\$500 or more	135	135	123	—	—	—	—	—	72	26
Median (dollars)	245	245	249	240	296	223	285	278	402	343
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	2 775	2 775	1 933	128	97	97	225	80	66	71
Less than 20 percent	688	688	500	24	15	18	5	6	—	5
20 to 24 percent	369	369	272	18	7	11	26	17	6	13
25 to 29 percent	235	235	153	8	18	8	31	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	340	340	241	24	15	—	60	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 096	1 096	722	43	42	60	103	52	60	53
Not computed	47	47	45	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.1	31.1	30.4	31.8	32.8	39.8	34.2	48.6	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 063	4 063	2 875	224	312	115	433	180	162	183
Less than 20 percent	1 671	1 671	1 288	108	82	47	56	94	73	51
20 to 24 percent	883	883	607	33	70	21	162	35	26	13
25 to 29 percent	600	600	383	23	57	28	83	26	16	13
30 to 34 percent	485	485	294	32	71	14	88	12	13	41
35 percent or more	424	424	303	28	32	5	44	13	34	65
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.0	22.0	21.2	20.6	25.4	22.5	25.0	18.2	21.5	31.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 524	3 524	2 602	201	378	96	254	236	259	230
Less than 20 percent	1 879	1 879	1 414	131	110	53	160	107	83	36
20 to 24 percent	984	984	729	21	174	25	64	106	83	96
25 to 29 percent	504	504	328	14	94	5	30	18	72	90
30 to 34 percent	116	116	100	21	—	13	—	5	12	—
35 percent or more	41	41	31	14	—	—	—	—	9	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.3	19.3	19.1	17.3	22.3	18.8	17.9	20.5	22.8	24.1
\$50,000 or more	3 200	3 200	2 465	208	272	38	127	200	547	492
Less than 20 percent	2 504	2 504	1 911	140	211	18	109	154	371	352
20 to 24 percent	490	490	395	32	27	13	18	35	129	112
25 to 29 percent	183	183	136	36	34	7	—	6	37	20
30 to 34 percent	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	5	—	8
35 percent or more	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	14.1	14.1	13.7	14.8	20.4	14.3	15.4	15.4	16.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 636	11 636	9 023	879	744	252	295	199	302	137
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	318	318	278	34	—	8	—	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 156	1 156	1 005	170	—	13	—	75	21	10
\$200 to \$299	1 667	1 667	1 290	146	14	56	21	8	4	24
\$300 to \$399	2 499	2 499	1 910	258	50	98	65	13	17	39
\$400 to \$499	2 481	2 481	2 179	120	285	20	64	31	16	14
\$500 to \$599	1 387	1 387	1 229	103	200	12	76	23	12	7
\$600 to \$749	685	685	599	17	64	6	39	32	139	18
\$750 to \$999	298	298	256	25	51	15	—	—	77	10
\$1,000 or more	42	42	35	—	26	—	—	—	16	—
No cash rent	1 103	1 103	242	6	54	24	30	8	—	15
Median (dollars)	387	387	396	321	498	335	477	340	676	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	3 136	3 136	2 695	349	84	92	40	82	27	19
Less than 20 percent	182	182	169	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	210	210	160	50	—	8	—	10	7	—
25 to 29 percent	365	365	350	84	—	—	—	36	—	—
30 to 34 percent	220	220	197	43	—	—	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	1 963	1 963	1 672	143	77	84	40	22	20	19
Not computed	196	196	147	9	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.3	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 798	3 798	2 685	236	203	93	101	54	54	28
Less than 20 percent	396	396	322	5	—	25	—	15	11	—
20 to 24 percent	616	616	463	88	—	11	11	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	662	662	528	49	35	10	6	7	—	7
30 to 34 percent	568	568	461	41	84	10	17	7	—	7
35 percent or more	1 012	1 012	843	47	84	13	43	25	43	14
Not computed	544	544	68	6	—	24	24	—	—	—
Median	29.6	29.6	30.0	27.2	34.0	24.3	37.0	33.6	45.3	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 238	3 238	2 489	211	292	42	110	47	78	31
Less than 20 percent	1 296	1 296	1 012	115	89	23	34	6	15	10
20 to 24 percent	878	878	727	50	65	13	53	—	12	6
25 to 29 percent	451	451	423	23	37	6	17	17	29	—
30 to 34 percent	165	165	157	6	34	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	131	131	124	17	55	—	—	20	14	—
Not computed	317	317	46	—	12	—	6	4	—	15
Median	20.9	20.9	21.4	19.4	23.9	17.5	21.7	29.6	27.1	14.0
\$35,000 or more	1 464	1 464	1 154	83	165	25	44	16	143	59
Less than 20 percent	1 192	1 192	964	76	107	17	44	6	90	52
20 to 24 percent	127	127	120	7	19	8	—	6	41	7
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16	—	4	—	—	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	129	129	54	—	35	—	—	4	—	—
Median	13.8	13.8	14.4	12.8	14.5	16.3	13.7	17.5	17.9	14.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Pennington County— Con.			Rapid City city, Pennington County					
	Tract 111	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	517	1 272	678	9	110	828	580	140	567
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage-----	313	857	572	—	71	456	387	56	382
Less than \$300-----	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	6	28
\$300 to \$399-----	31	42	45	—	—	73	28	—	61
\$400 to \$499-----	70	35	112	—	17	139	88	34	80
\$500 to \$599-----	61	151	140	—	16	96	95	5	108
\$600 to \$799-----	89	247	206	—	7	62	139	7	96
\$800 to \$999-----	49	220	60	—	14	42	19	—	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	13	135	9	—	6	29	—	4	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	27	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	592	762	593	—	718	502	557	477	516
Not mortgaged-----	204	415	106	9	39	372	193	84	185
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	85	60	46	9	20	170	10	—	69
\$200 to \$299-----	78	171	49	—	19	178	43	29	91
\$300 to \$399-----	41	116	11	—	—	—	20	44	25
\$400 to \$499-----	—	32	—	—	—	24	—	3	—
\$500 or more-----	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	223	290	215	175	198	206	223	217	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000-----	123	110	173	9	35	313	205	49	207
Less than 20 percent-----	32	47	26	9	14	93	62	20	59
20 to 24 percent-----	17	12	16	—	5	42	16	7	50
25 to 29 percent-----	8	—	6	—	—	40	17	—	8
30 to 34 percent-----	49	13	12	—	5	38	33	—	15
35 percent or more-----	17	31	113	—	11	100	77	13	69
Not computed-----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	6
Median-----	30.5	21.9	39.9	12.5	23.5	27.7	31.1	17.5	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	208	346	292	—	28	230	216	51	164
Less than 20 percent-----	116	170	73	—	9	116	62	30	77
20 to 24 percent-----	37	64	97	—	10	54	81	3	46
25 to 29 percent-----	11	37	57	—	3	35	54	14	15
30 to 34 percent-----	31	39	50	—	6	18	—	—	3
35 percent or more-----	13	36	15	—	—	7	19	4	23
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.5	20.2	23.8	—	22.5	19.9	22.8	16.8	20.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	133	427	113	—	30	191	109	28	150
Less than 20 percent-----	96	224	71	—	15	149	77	28	124
20 to 24 percent-----	25	95	29	—	—	13	27	—	22
25 to 29 percent-----	12	77	13	—	15	10	5	—	4
30 to 34 percent-----	—	31	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.6	19.5	18.6	—	22.5	15.1	15.5	10.0	15.8
\$50,000 or more-----	53	389	100	—	17	94	50	12	46
Less than 20 percent-----	53	302	91	—	17	94	50	12	46
20 to 24 percent-----	—	66	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.7	15.1	13.5	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.7	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	683	549	889	117	674	1 390	994	437	534
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100-----	5	25	29	—	27	47	70	3	27
\$100 to \$199-----	19	10	100	53	153	222	124	62	19
\$200 to \$299-----	88	39	126	46	160	235	169	134	73
\$300 to \$399-----	212	81	270	18	168	235	223	118	142
\$400 to \$499-----	192	214	111	—	118	415	215	74	110
\$500 to \$599-----	130	65	173	—	20	113	124	36	125
\$600 to \$749-----	24	16	59	—	21	65	32	—	20
\$750 to \$999-----	9	59	—	—	4	11	9	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	4	40	21	—	3	47	28	10	18
Median (dollars)-----	407	462	369	213	299	376	353	307	399
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000-----	116	56	276	86	264	561	339	157	126
Less than 20 percent-----	5	—	6	—	19	43	26	3	21
20 to 24 percent-----	—	17	17	—	33	24	—	8	9
25 to 29 percent-----	7	—	15	8	32	95	71	—	4
30 to 34 percent-----	10	—	10	11	13	40	31	16	—
35 percent or more-----	77	25	215	67	158	335	182	115	75
Not computed-----	17	14	13	—	9	24	29	15	17
Median-----	48.1	50.0+	50.0+	40.8	39.9	50.0+	44.3	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	273	133	338	13	214	353	341	142	150
Less than 20 percent-----	26	—	50	—	57	38	54	36	21
20 to 24 percent-----	50	18	55	13	51	77	56	25	32
25 to 29 percent-----	73	15	65	—	16	75	98	18	30
30 to 34 percent-----	59	23	77	—	48	47	30	21	9
35 percent or more-----	65	54	78	—	42	106	103	42	50
Not computed-----	—	23	13	—	—	10	—	—	8
Median-----	29.1	34.8	29.4	22.5	24.9	28.8	28.1	27.8	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	184	175	249	18	158	361	252	98	198
Less than 20 percent-----	63	45	129	18	83	203	81	57	65
20 to 24 percent-----	74	68	50	—	44	89	100	26	72
25 to 29 percent-----	40	45	30	—	28	38	54	15	44
30 to 34 percent-----	7	—	30	—	3	26	7	—	17
35 percent or more-----	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	8	3	—	—	5	10	—	—
Median-----	22.0	22.8	19.7	12.5	19.7	19.1	22.0	18.6	22.4
\$35,000 or more-----	110	185	26	—	38	115	62	40	60
Less than 20 percent-----	99	185	26	—	35	94	62	40	53
20 to 24 percent-----	7	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	4	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—
Median-----	12.7	12.5	11.5	—	11.2	16.3	14.4	10.5	16.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	944	747	1 027	119	—	696	990	537	517
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	564	542	925	100	—	521	719	457	313
Less than \$300.....	29	—	12	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	67	30	49	—	—	6	5	13	31
\$400 to \$499.....	105	96	81	—	—	56	9	—	70
\$500 to \$599.....	115	68	142	15	—	73	24	47	61
\$600 to \$799.....	195	110	328	21	—	212	163	95	89
\$800 to \$999.....	48	96	258	44	—	114	212	121	49
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5	99	55	14	—	54	262	146	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	34	—	—	—	—	32	28	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	12	7	—
Median (dollars).....	570	725	710	853	—	705	962	935	592
Not mortgaged.....	380	205	102	19	—	175	271	80	204
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	106	46	—	12	—	5	11	7	85
\$200 to \$299.....	230	92	52	7	—	124	45	6	78
\$300 to \$399.....	38	51	32	—	—	46	81	29	41
\$400 to \$499.....	6	16	18	—	—	—	68	17	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	21	—
Median (dollars).....	226	240	296	190	—	278	398	393	223
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	269	128	97	32	—	80	66	38	123
Less than 20 percent.....	81	24	15	13	—	6	—	—	32
20 to 24 percent.....	25	18	7	—	—	17	6	7	17
25 to 29 percent.....	21	8	18	—	—	5	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	37	24	15	—	—	—	—	—	49
35 percent or more.....	99	43	42	19	—	52	60	31	17
Not computed.....	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	30.6	31.8	32.8	45.0	—	48.6	50.0+	47.1	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	337	224	312	22	—	180	157	95	208
Less than 20 percent.....	177	108	82	—	—	94	73	27	116
20 to 24 percent.....	87	33	70	—	—	35	26	13	37
25 to 29 percent.....	35	23	57	15	—	26	11	6	11
30 to 34 percent.....	13	32	71	7	—	12	13	7	31
35 percent or more.....	25	28	32	—	—	13	34	42	13
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.7	20.6	25.4	28.7	—	18.2	21.1	31.1	18.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	197	201	364	39	—	236	241	74	133
Less than 20 percent.....	124	131	110	14	—	107	79	6	96
20 to 24 percent.....	68	21	167	13	—	106	83	41	25
25 to 29 percent.....	—	14	87	5	—	18	58	19	12
30 to 34 percent.....	5	21	—	7	—	5	12	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	9	8	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.0	17.3	22.2	22.1	—	20.5	22.5	23.8	16.6
\$50,000 or more.....	141	194	254	26	—	200	526	330	53
Less than 20 percent.....	141	126	211	6	—	154	350	239	53
20 to 24 percent.....	—	32	27	13	—	35	129	70	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	36	16	7	—	6	37	13	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	14.2	14.2	22.7	—	15.4	15.9	15.3	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	703	879	722	99	—	199	295	98	683
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	19	34	—	8	—	9	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199.....	12	170	—	—	—	75	21	10	19
\$200 to \$299.....	104	146	—	10	—	8	4	6	88
\$300 to \$399.....	191	258	50	50	—	13	17	39	212
\$400 to \$499.....	227	120	277	—	—	31	16	7	192
\$500 to \$599.....	79	103	200	6	—	23	12	7	130
\$600 to \$749.....	47	17	64	6	—	32	139	4	24
\$750 to \$999.....	10	25	51	8	—	—	77	10	9
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	26	—	—	—	9	—	—
No cash rent.....	14	6	54	11	—	8	—	15	4
Median (dollars).....	408	321	503	330	—	340	674	387	407
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	186	349	84	47	—	82	27	12	116
Less than 20 percent.....	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent.....	5	50	—	8	—	10	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	84	—	—	—	36	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	7	43	—	—	—	14	—	—	10
35 percent or more.....	151	143	77	39	—	22	20	12	77
Not computed.....	4	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	17
Median.....	50.0+	31.9	50.0+	50.0+	—	29.3	50.0+	50.0	48.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	255	236	198	32	—	54	54	28	273
Less than 20 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	15	11	—	26
20 to 24 percent.....	28	88	—	11	—	—	—	—	50
25 to 29 percent.....	57	49	35	10	—	7	—	7	73
30 to 34 percent.....	66	41	79	—	—	7	—	7	59
35 percent or more.....	90	47	84	—	—	25	43	14	65
Not computed.....	14	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	32.7	27.2	34.1	24.8	—	33.6	45.3	35.0	29.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	158	211	282	6	—	47	78	31	184
Less than 20 percent.....	100	115	79	—	—	6	15	10	63
20 to 24 percent.....	27	50	65	—	—	—	12	6	74
25 to 29 percent.....	17	23	37	6	—	17	29	—	40
30 to 34 percent.....	14	6	34	—	—	—	8	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	17	55	—	—	20	14	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	12	—	—	4	—	15	—
Median.....	18.6	19.4	24.3	27.5	—	29.6	27.1	14.0	22.0
\$35,000 or more.....	104	83	158	14	—	16	136	27	110
Less than 20 percent.....	100	76	100	6	—	6	83	27	99
20 to 24 percent.....	4	7	19	8	—	6	41	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	35	—	—	4	—	—	4
Median.....	12.7	12.8	14.9	20.6	—	17.5	18.3	16.8	12.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County—Con.			Remainder of Pennington County				
	Tract 112	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109.01 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.03 (pt.)	Tract 110.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	680	1 125	259	14	32	227	1 039	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	389	761	228	14	32	136	939	—
Less than \$300	6	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
\$300 to \$399	30	30	31	—	—	4	102	—
\$400 to \$499	43	27	28	—	—	17	180	—
\$500 to \$599	43	142	58	—	—	18	207	—
\$600 to \$799	178	214	98	—	—	74	288	—
\$800 to \$999	64	193	13	—	7	17	115	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	25	128	—	—	7	6	32	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	27	—	—	18	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	661	755	592	2 000+	1 556	682	586	—
Not mortgaged	291	364	31	—	—	91	100	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199	52	52	—	—	—	19	6	—
\$200 to \$299	184	150	20	—	—	51	52	—
\$300 to \$399	55	94	11	—	—	13	42	—
\$400 to \$499	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	266	289	263	—	—	233	285	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	128	86	68	—	—	65	225	—
Less than 20 percent	33	39	—	—	—	5	5	—
20 to 24 percent	31	12	12	—	—	11	26	—
25 to 29 percent	28	—	—	—	—	8	31	—
30 to 34 percent	6	13	6	—	—	—	60	—
35 percent or more	24	15	50	—	—	41	103	—
Not computed	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.5	20.2	42.5	—	—	38.5	34.2	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	215	309	127	—	—	93	433	—
Less than 20 percent	133	150	34	—	—	47	56	—
20 to 24 percent	6	55	51	—	—	21	162	—
25 to 29 percent	32	37	9	—	—	13	83	—
30 to 34 percent	24	39	18	—	—	7	88	—
35 percent or more	20	28	15	—	—	5	44	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	20.4	22.9	—	—	19.8	25.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	184	381	44	—	14	57	254	—
Less than 20 percent	122	195	37	—	—	39	160	—
20 to 24 percent	56	87	—	—	7	12	64	—
25 to 29 percent	6	68	7	—	7	—	30	—
30 to 34 percent	—	31	—	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	19.7	16.6	—	25.0	15.6	17.9	—
\$50,000 or more	153	349	20	14	18	12	127	—
Less than 20 percent	123	269	20	14	—	12	109	—
20 to 24 percent	30	59	—	—	—	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent	—	21	—	—	18	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.6	15.2	12.1	10.0	27.5	15.7	14.3	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	494	425	280	—	22	153	295	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	8	21	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	13	—	52	—	—	13	—	—
\$200 to \$299	68	39	—	—	14	46	21	—
\$300 to \$399	118	39	19	—	—	48	65	—
\$400 to \$499	172	197	8	—	8	20	64	—
\$500 to \$599	60	65	126	—	—	6	76	—
\$600 to \$749	63	16	49	—	—	—	39	—
\$750 to \$999	—	42	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	19	5	—	—	13	30	—
Median (dollars)	435	472	517	—	264	339	477	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	103	30	126	—	—	45	40	—
Less than 20 percent	13	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	79	25	95	—	—	45	40	—
Not computed	6	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	159	125	58	—	5	61	101	—
Less than 20 percent	29	—	30	—	—	25	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	18	—	—	—	—	11	—
25 to 29 percent	38	15	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	18	23	6	—	5	10	17	—
35 percent or more	60	50	22	—	—	13	43	—
Not computed	—	19	—	—	—	13	24	—
Median	29.8	34.3	14.6	—	32.5	19.8	37.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	193	141	73	—	10	36	110	—
Less than 20 percent	78	30	9	—	10	23	34	—
20 to 24 percent	89	57	16	—	—	13	53	—
25 to 29 percent	6	45	24	—	—	—	17	—
30 to 34 percent	11	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	23.6	27.4	—	17.5	14.7	21.7	—
\$35,000 or more	39	129	23	—	7	11	44	—
Less than 20 percent	31	129	23	—	7	11	44	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.2	13.9	11.1	—	10.0	12.5	13.7	—

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Pennington County—Con.							
	Tract 110.02 (pt.)	Tract 110.03 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	44	439	—	147	419	—	391	935
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	38	373	—	96	344	—	156	557
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	12	14	—	32	20
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	4	—	8	84	—	20	32
\$500 to \$599 -----	4	28	—	9	82	—	25	69
\$600 to \$799 -----	5	110	—	33	108	—	53	178
\$800 to \$999 -----	15	149	—	27	47	—	17	140
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	14	77	—	7	9	—	5	100
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	14
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	983	859	—	772	594	—	590	771
Not mortgaged -----	6	66	—	51	75	—	235	378
Less than \$100 -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	18	20
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	6	—	8	46	—	103	161
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	6	—	21	29	—	81	120
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	39	—	22	—	—	25	56
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	21
\$500 or more -----	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars) -----	500+	323	—	292	184	—	197	207
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	33	—	24	105	—	132	258
Less than 20 percent -----	—	5	—	8	26	—	55	84
20 to 24 percent -----	—	6	—	—	4	—	10	40
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	28
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	24
35 percent or more -----	—	22	—	16	63	—	47	82
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Median -----	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	38.3	—	25.0	25.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5	88	—	37	165	—	130	237
Less than 20 percent -----	—	24	—	20	39	—	89	108
20 to 24 percent -----	—	7	—	9	46	—	10	28
25 to 29 percent -----	5	—	—	—	48	—	24	37
30 to 34 percent -----	—	34	—	—	32	—	1	29
35 percent or more -----	—	23	—	8	—	—	6	35
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	27.5	31.9	—	19.6	24.7	—	13.7	21.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	18	156	—	46	69	—	83	225
Less than 20 percent -----	4	30	—	29	34	—	70	99
20 to 24 percent -----	—	55	—	8	29	—	10	70
25 to 29 percent -----	14	71	—	9	6	—	3	36
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	26.8	24.4	—	16.3	20.1	—	10.8	21.0
\$50,000 or more -----	21	162	—	40	80	—	46	215
Less than 20 percent -----	21	113	—	33	71	—	44	176
20 to 24 percent -----	—	42	—	7	9	—	2	17
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	22
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	17.3	—	10.0-	13.6	—	10.0-	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	7	39	—	124	609	775	246	343
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	17	8	—	5	10
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	10	48	—	57	23
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	18	—	—	126	16	58	78
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	42	251	80	47	56
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	7	—	17	103	23	11	49
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	—	47	—	2	27
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	14	—	—	10	—	1	22
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	18
\$1,000 or more -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	21	16	656	65	60
Median (dollars) -----	1 500	455	—	377	349	365	243	337
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	—	7	—	26	150	27	77	69
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	17	11	—	18	4
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	12
35 percent or more -----	—	7	—	—	120	9	28	42
Not computed -----	—	—	—	9	8	18	13	1
Median -----	—	50.0+	—	22.5	50.0+	37.5	32.5	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	—	—	—	8	280	446	102	110
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	20	—	21	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	55	21	16	50
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	65	30	28	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	71	—	4	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	4	56	16	—	37
Not computed -----	—	—	—	4	13	379	33	10
Median -----	—	—	—	37.5	29.5	27.1	24.2	24.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	—	—	34	176	261	43	79
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	15	120	33	24	25
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	11	34	10	7	23
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	8	3	218	12	24
Median -----	—	—	—	18.6	17.9	17.7	16.1	20.5
\$35,000 or more -----	7	32	—	56	3	41	24	85
Less than 20 percent -----	7	25	—	56	3	—	15	60
20 to 24 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	41	9	25
Median -----	12.5	10.0-	—	10.0-	12.5	—	10.0-	12.9

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 109.02	Tract 114
Occupied housing units	28 333	28 333	19 379	1 095	2 123
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	277	277	136	—	36
1985 to 1988	2 554	2 554	1 689	172	187
1980 to 1984	3 136	3 136	1 647	108	505
1970 to 1979	8 799	8 799	5 414	464	1 021
1960 to 1969	3 643	3 643	2 649	165	203
1950 to 1959	5 528	5 528	4 619	153	106
1940 to 1949	1 959	1 959	1 481	8	40
1939 or earlier	2 437	2 437	1 744	25	25
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	340	340	304	—	8
1 bedroom	2 876	2 876	2 443	49	73
2 bedrooms	9 063	9 063	6 273	540	847
3 bedrooms	10 681	10 681	6 624	371	995
4 bedrooms	4 325	4 325	3 056	86	161
5 or more bedrooms	1 048	1 048	679	49	39
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	28 224	28 224	19 318	1 095	2 118
Source of water, public system or private company	24 877	24 877	18 918	1 045	1 574
Sewage disposal, public sewer	23 073	23 073	18 545	917	1 443
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	116	116	53	7	5
Owner-occupied housing units	57	57	7	7	5
Renter-occupied housing units	59	59	46	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	18 281	18 281	15 319	903	916
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 410	2 410	291	46	373
Electricity	4 996	4 996	3 007	53	540
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	311	311	41	7	19
All other fuels	2 240	2 240	626	86	275
No fuel used	95	95	95	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	1 122	1 122	933	44	38
1	8 246	8 246	6 247	340	575
2	12 066	12 066	8 273	472	991
3 or more	6 899	6 899	3 926	239	519
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	18 174	18 174	11 657	880	1 478
1989 to March 1990	2 166	2 166	1 321	101	248
1985 to 1988	5 470	5 470	3 445	334	518
1980 to 1984	3 386	3 386	1 895	168	399
1970 to 1979	4 183	4 183	2 749	167	235
1969 or earlier	2 969	2 969	2 247	110	78
Renter-occupied housing units	10 159	10 159	7 722	215	645
1989 to March 1990	5 338	5 338	4 110	98	405
1985 to 1988	3 541	3 541	2 658	99	196
1980 to 1984	758	758	566	12	27
1970 to 1979	387	387	316	6	12
1969 or earlier	135	135	72	—	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	993	993	565	31	155
Householder 65 years and over	5 485	5 485	4 231	246	127
Owner-occupied housing units	3 945	3 945	2 861	228	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	35	35	21	7	5
No telephone in unit	98	98	62	8	—
No vehicle available	688	688	569	32	6
Complete plumbing facilities	28 217	28 217	19 326	1 088	2 118
1.00 or less persons per room	27 725	27 725	19 079	1 066	2 043
1.01 or more persons per room	492	492	247	22	75
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	116	116	53	7	5
1.00 or less persons per room	107	107	53	7	5
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 337	38 337	39 769	24 816	27 732
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 972	21 972	20 946	18 876	16 233
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 037	3 037	2 154	148	282
Owner-occupied housing units	926	926	482	98	152
Renter-occupied housing units	2 111	2 111	1 672	50	130

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County				Remainder of Pennington County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 107	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115
Occupied housing units -----	1 902	1 664	1 590	428	1 695	638
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	6	30	—
1985 to 1988 -----	59	109	52	36	151	12
1980 to 1984 -----	135	158	7	148	357	31
1970 to 1979 -----	522	588	163	219	802	10
1960 to 1969 -----	199	161	248	6	197	75
1950 to 1959 -----	509	390	838	8	98	311
1940 to 1949 -----	181	165	222	—	40	199
1939 or earlier -----	297	93	60	5	20	—
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	108	11	10	—	8	—
1 bedroom -----	316	221	119	—	73	—
2 bedrooms -----	631	695	689	137	710	219
3 bedrooms -----	562	588	580	244	751	345
4 bedrooms -----	258	127	158	38	123	74
5 or more bedrooms -----	27	22	34	9	30	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 879	1 664	1 590	428	1 690	628
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 902	1 656	1 590	394	1 180	590
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 891	1 656	1 585	394	1 049	638
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	12	—	6	—	5	10
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12	—	6	—	—	10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	1 451	1 393	1 457	117	799	572
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	20	—	24	35	338	8
Electricity -----	312	213	74	179	361	58
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	8	—	4	15	—
All other fuels -----	108	31	35	93	182	—
No fuel used -----	11	19	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	184	82	38	18	20	—
1 -----	683	615	550	104	471	274
2 -----	633	711	697	205	786	322
3 or more -----	402	256	305	101	418	42
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	873	888	982	322	1 156	26
1989 to March 1990 -----	51	112	98	31	217	10
1985 to 1988 -----	89	252	256	108	410	8
1980 to 1984 -----	157	148	101	96	303	8
1970 to 1979 -----	319	192	217	74	161	—
1969 or earlier -----	257	184	310	13	65	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 029	776	608	106	539	612
1989 to March 1990 -----	506	430	350	64	341	309
1985 to 1988 -----	351	287	201	42	154	258
1980 to 1984 -----	69	40	32	—	27	45
1970 to 1979 -----	87	19	13	—	12	—
1969 or earlier -----	16	—	12	—	5	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	127	95	42	—	155	16
Householder 65 years and over -----	411	318	360	37	90	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	260	221	335	31	85	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	5	—
No telephone in unit -----	16	11	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	87	27	31	6	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 890	1 664	1 584	428	1 690	628
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 829	1 630	1 576	428	1 615	617
1.01 or more persons per room -----	61	34	8	—	75	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	12	—	6	—	5	10
1.00 or less persons per room -----	12	—	6	—	5	10
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29 052	24 176	30 449	29 523	27 233	24 435
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 065	17 554	21 975	19 850	15 522	19 403
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	364	323	211	49	233	82
Owner-occupied housing units -----	59	72	71	28	124	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	305	251	140	21	109	82

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 109.02	Tract 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 168	13 168	9 547	333	626
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	9 236	9 236	6 600	229	529
Less than \$300	143	143	120	—	—
\$300 to \$399	604	604	420	4	30
\$400 to \$499	1 183	1 183	849	23	105
\$500 to \$599	1 487	1 487	1 066	33	134
\$600 to \$799	2 774	2 774	1 930	95	197
\$800 to \$999	1 779	1 779	1 251	54	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 055	1 055	804	20	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	169	169	132	—	—
\$2,000 or more	42	42	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	677	677	28	696	597
Not mortgaged	3 932	3 932	2 947	104	97
Less than \$100	51	51	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199	1 051	1 051	702	25	46
\$200 to \$299	1 750	1 750	1 407	58	40
\$300 to \$399	728	728	531	13	11
\$400 to \$499	217	217	184	—	—
\$500 or more	135	135	123	—	—
Median (dollars)	246	246	249	227	209
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	2 684	2 684	1 862	91	158
Less than 20 percent	664	664	476	12	26
20 to 24 percent	363	363	266	11	16
25 to 29 percent	235	235	153	8	6
30 to 34 percent	327	327	233	—	12
35 percent or more	1 048	1 048	689	60	98
Not computed	47	47	45	—	—
Median	30.9	30.9	30.3	41.6	40.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 974	3 974	2 798	115	276
Less than 20 percent	1 641	1 641	1 264	47	66
20 to 24 percent	860	860	584	21	97
25 to 29 percent	575	575	364	28	48
30 to 34 percent	479	479	288	14	50
35 percent or more	419	419	298	5	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.0	22.0	21.2	22.5	23.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 396	3 396	2 496	89	98
Less than 20 percent	1 795	1 795	1 347	53	56
20 to 24 percent	950	950	700	18	29
25 to 29 percent	494	494	318	5	13
30 to 34 percent	116	116	100	13	—
35 percent or more	41	41	31	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.4	19.4	19.2	17.9	19.3
\$50,000 or more	3 114	3 114	2 391	38	94
Less than 20 percent	2 453	2 453	1 866	18	85
20 to 24 percent	466	466	377	13	9
25 to 29 percent	172	172	125	7	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13	13	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	10	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	14.0	20.4	13.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 006	10 006	7 712	209	639
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	235	235	195	—	17
\$100 to \$199	972	972	829	13	47
\$200 to \$299	1 417	1 417	1 070	56	105
\$300 to \$399	2 189	2 189	1 682	76	235
\$400 to \$499	2 168	2 168	1 885	20	108
\$500 to \$599	1 201	1 201	1 061	6	91
\$600 to \$749	579	579	502	6	20
\$750 to \$999	280	280	245	8	—
\$1,000 or more	42	42	35	—	—
No cash rent	923	923	208	24	16
Median (dollars)	390	390	399	326	364
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	2 453	2 453	2 070	56	150
Less than 20 percent	137	137	124	—	—
20 to 24 percent	187	187	137	—	11
25 to 29 percent	308	308	293	—	8
30 to 34 percent	199	199	179	—	10
35 percent or more	1 461	1 461	1 225	56	113
Not computed	161	161	112	—	8
Median	46.5	46.5	46.1	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 326	3 326	2 315	86	282
Less than 20 percent	349	349	277	25	29
20 to 24 percent	551	551	410	11	47
25 to 29 percent	577	577	450	10	65
30 to 34 percent	509	509	405	10	68
35 percent or more	875	875	713	6	60
Not computed	465	465	60	24	13
Median	29.6	29.6	29.9	22.7	29.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 881	2 881	2 256	42	198
Less than 20 percent	1 196	1 196	954	23	104
20 to 24 percent	790	790	669	13	41
25 to 29 percent	374	374	346	6	21
30 to 34 percent	134	134	126	—	22
35 percent or more	131	131	124	—	7
Not computed	256	256	37	—	3
Median	20.7	20.7	21.2	17.5	19.6
\$35,000 or more	1 346	1 346	1 071	25	9
Less than 20 percent	1 097	1 097	881	17	9
20 to 24 percent	127	127	120	8	—
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	106	106	54	—	—
Median	13.7	13.7	14.3	16.3	16.3

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City city, Pennington County				Remainder of Pennington County	
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 107	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115
Specified owner-occupied housing units	776	534	906	222	404	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	425	359	526	191	338	—
Less than \$300	15	18	29	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	59	28	62	16	14	—
\$400 to \$499	132	80	105	21	84	—
\$500 to \$599	96	95	105	52	82	—
\$600 to \$799	62	119	172	89	108	—
\$800 to \$999	42	19	48	13	41	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	19	—	5	—	9	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	512	550	560	609	591	—
Not mortgaged	351	175	380	31	66	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	162	43	106	—	46	—
\$200 to \$299	165	112	230	20	20	—
\$300 to \$399	—	20	38	11	—	—
\$400 to \$499	24	—	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	205	225	226	263	176	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	298	179	269	62	96	—
Less than 20 percent	85	52	81	—	26	—
20 to 24 percent	42	16	25	12	4	—
25 to 29 percent	40	17	21	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	38	25	37	6	6	—
35 percent or more	93	69	99	44	54	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	27.7	30.9	30.6	41.0	39.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	223	209	327	111	165	—
Less than 20 percent	109	62	172	27	39	—
20 to 24 percent	54	74	82	51	46	—
25 to 29 percent	35	54	35	—	48	—
30 to 34 percent	18	—	13	18	32	—
35 percent or more	7	19	25	15	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.2	22.9	18.7	22.8	24.7	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	168	96	179	29	69	—
Less than 20 percent	136	64	113	22	34	—
20 to 24 percent	13	27	61	—	29	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	7	6	—
30 to 34 percent	19	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	14.4	17.8	18.3	20.1	—
\$50,000 or more	87	50	131	20	74	—
Less than 20 percent	87	50	131	20	65	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	12.1	13.4	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 029	776	608	106	533	612
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	28	52	11	9	8	—
\$100 to \$199	178	108	5	7	40	—
\$200 to \$299	172	98	93	—	105	16
\$300 to \$399	170	189	171	19	216	70
\$400 to \$499	281	159	200	8	100	7
\$500 to \$599	108	119	65	50	41	—
\$600 to \$749	51	14	39	13	7	—
\$750 to \$999	11	9	10	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	30	28	14	—	16	519
Median (dollars)	382	358	407	514	352	362
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	348	235	130	31	119	27
Less than 20 percent	20	26	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	24	—	5	—	11	—
25 to 29 percent	70	53	6	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	40	31	—	7	3	—
35 percent or more	182	96	114	24	89	9
Not computed	12	29	—	—	8	18
Median	40.7	33.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	287	263	229	13	269	368
Less than 20 percent	38	44	—	9	20	—
20 to 24 percent	66	56	28	—	47	21
25 to 29 percent	49	68	57	—	65	23
30 to 34 percent	47	13	60	—	68	—
35 percent or more	77	82	70	4	56	16
Not computed	10	—	14	—	13	308
Median	28.5	27.3	31.9	10.0-	29.7	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	291	228	151	56	142	199
Less than 20 percent	187	81	93	9	95	24
20 to 24 percent	73	93	27	16	25	—
25 to 29 percent	12	37	17	15	6	—
30 to 34 percent	19	7	14	16	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	10	—	—	—	175
Median	18.5	21.5	18.8	26.0	18.0	16.3
\$35,000 or more	103	50	98	6	3	18
Less than 20 percent	82	50	94	6	3	—
20 to 24 percent	13	—	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	—	—	—	18
Median	16.3	13.3	13.0	17.5	12.5	—

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Occupied housing units -----	456	456	281
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	75	75	56
1980 to 1984 -----	87	87	37
1970 to 1979 -----	99	99	75
1960 to 1969 -----	36	36	29
1950 to 1959 -----	105	105	54
1940 to 1949 -----	30	30	6
1939 or earlier -----	24	24	24
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	11	11	11
1 bedroom -----	97	97	82
2 bedrooms -----	154	154	88
3 bedrooms -----	129	129	64
4 bedrooms -----	43	43	14
5 or more bedrooms -----	22	22	22
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	456	456	281
Source of water, public system or private company -----	447	447	281
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	427	427	276
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	251	251	148
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	7	7	7
Electricity -----	165	165	99
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	33	33	27
No fuel used -----	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	12	12	12
1 -----	168	168	104
2 -----	207	207	116
3 or more -----	69	69	49
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	72	72	54
1989 to March 1990 -----	21	21	21
1985 to 1988 -----	34	34	16
1980 to 1984 -----	10	10	10
1970 to 1979 -----	7	7	7
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	384	384	227
1989 to March 1990 -----	205	205	137
1985 to 1988 -----	160	160	71
1980 to 1984 -----	14	14	14
1970 to 1979 -----	5	5	5
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	34	34	26
Householder 65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	456	456	281
1.00 or less persons per room -----	426	426	251
1.01 or more persons per room -----	30	30	30
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	49 392	49 392	48 899
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 330	23 330	21 378
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	35	35	27
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	35	35	27

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	72	72	54
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	72	72	54
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	6	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	30	30	30
\$800 to \$999	20	20	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	16	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	800	800	789
Not mortgaged	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	17	11
Less than 20 percent	6	6	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	30.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	26	26	26
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	21	21	21
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.9	21.9	21.9
\$50,000 or more	29	29	17
Less than 20 percent	13	13	7
20 to 24 percent	16	16	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	20.5	20.5	20.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	384	384	227
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	16	16	8
\$200 to \$299	22	22	14
\$300 to \$399	88	88	53
\$400 to \$499	101	101	85
\$500 to \$599	28	28	22
\$600 to \$749	43	43	37
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	86	86	8
Median (dollars)	424	424	454
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	48	48	40
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	41	41	33
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	148	148	102
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	42	42	34
25 to 29 percent	29	29	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	30	30	30
Not computed	39	39	8
Median	25.8	25.8	26.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	130	130	56
Less than 20 percent	43	43	9
20 to 24 percent	24	24	8
25 to 29 percent	22	22	22
30 to 34 percent	17	17	17
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	24	24	—
Median	22.1	22.1	27.5
\$35,000 or more	58	58	29
Less than 20 percent	35	35	29
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	23	23	—
Median	14.4	14.4	15.5

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Pennington County	Rapid City city, Pennington County			
		Total	Rapid City city	Tract 114	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 114 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	1 345	1 345	1 182	225	323	227	203	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	7	7	7	—	—	7	—	
1985 to 1988	54	54	40	—	13	8	—	
1980 to 1984	102	102	63	31	14	6	25	
1970 to 1979	415	415	357	80	111	70	71	
1960 to 1969	262	262	252	107	37	17	107	
1950 to 1959	223	223	196	—	59	47	—	
1940 to 1949	130	130	130	—	45	41	—	
1939 or earlier	152	152	137	7	44	31	—	
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	64	64	64	4	9	31	4	
1 bedroom	196	196	185	22	78	25	15	
2 bedrooms	481	481	423	46	125	85	40	
3 bedrooms	481	481	414	120	104	74	111	
4 bedrooms	105	105	78	33	—	12	33	
5 or more bedrooms	18	18	18	—	7	—	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 305	1 305	1 142	225	314	196	203	
Source of water, public system or private company	1 308	1 308	1 182	212	323	227	203	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 293	1 293	1 176	212	323	227	203	
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 037	1 037	953	190	253	173	178	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	46	46	19	—	—	—	—	
Electricity	248	248	205	28	70	54	25	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	7	5	—	—	—	—	
All other fuels	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	286	286	264	17	95	79	17	
1	693	693	654	150	168	108	141	
2	253	253	196	37	45	32	24	
3 or more	113	113	68	21	15	8	21	
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	.9	1.2	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	338	338	272	44	49	49	38	
1989 to March 1990	52	52	52	—	—	19	—	
1985 to 1988	81	81	42	22	6	7	16	
1980 to 1984	61	61	55	—	7	15	—	
1970 to 1979	80	80	66	22	15	—	22	
1969 or earlier	64	64	57	—	21	8	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	1 007	1 007	910	181	274	178	165	
1989 to March 1990	474	474	419	9	139	122	—	
1985 to 1988	383	383	356	93	107	47	93	
1980 to 1984	70	70	63	33	17	9	26	
1970 to 1979	67	67	59	37	11	—	37	
1969 or earlier	13	13	13	9	—	—	9	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	453	453	414	97	116	107	81	
Householder 65 years and over	237	237	229	46	79	31	46	
Owner-occupied housing units	93	93	87	10	28	8	10	
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit	47	47	47	13	—	23	13	
No vehicle available	46	46	40	—	21	8	—	
Complete plumbing facilities	1 345	1 345	1 182	225	323	227	203	
1.00 or less persons per room	1 117	1 117	981	170	294	164	148	
1.01 or more persons per room	228	228	201	55	29	63	55	
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 122	32 122	31 400	28 412	36 023	27 795	29 235	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 537	12 537	12 013	14 439	10 938	9 539	15 067	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	653	653	619	136	214	119	130	
Owner-occupied housing units	16	16	16	—	8	8	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	637	637	603	136	206	111	130	

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pennington County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Pennington County	Rapid City city, Pennington County			
	Rapid City, SD MSA	Total	Rapid City city	Tract 114	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 114 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	212	212	179	28	42	23	28
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	163	163	138	28	21	15	28
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	34	34	34	15	14	—	15
\$400 to \$499	27	27	22	7	7	—	7
\$500 to \$599	49	49	34	6	—	—	6
\$600 to \$799	43	43	38	—	—	15	—
\$800 to \$999	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	539	539	538	397	375	625	397
Not mortgaged	49	49	41	—	21	8	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	14	14	14	—	8	—	—
\$200 to \$299	35	35	27	—	13	8	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	238	238	223	—	221	225	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	52	52	47	6	15	8	6
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	27	6	7	8	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	41.4	41.4	45.0	50.0+	19.7	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	51	51	45	7	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent	24	24	24	7	7	—	7
20 to 24 percent	18	18	18	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	3	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.4	20.4	19.6	17.5	17.5	22.5	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	76	76	54	15	13	8	15
Less than 20 percent	71	71	54	15	13	8	15
20 to 24 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	14.7	12.5	10.0	17.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	33	33	33	—	7	—	—
Less than 20 percent	25	25	25	—	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	13.0	—	10.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	994	994	905	176	274	178	160
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	60	60	60	12	4	18	12
\$100 to \$199	152	152	152	38	44	16	38
\$200 to \$299	188	188	171	13	56	61	—
\$300 to \$399	173	173	138	—	54	34	—
\$400 to \$499	163	163	160	3	87	32	—
\$500 to \$599	139	139	127	76	5	5	76
\$600 to \$749	60	60	60	29	7	12	29
\$750 to \$999	18	18	11	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	41	41	26	5	17	—	5
Median (dollars)	342	342	334	513	324	295	518
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	558	558	523	101	179	104	88
Less than 20 percent	22	22	22	6	8	—	6
20 to 24 percent	23	23	23	6	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	57	57	57	7	25	18	7
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	419	419	384	77	134	86	64
Not computed	26	26	26	5	12	—	5
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	215	215	195	48	28	62	45
Less than 20 percent	29	29	27	21	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent	13	13	11	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	40	40	40	—	10	30	—
30 to 34 percent	46	46	43	9	—	17	6
35 percent or more	81	81	74	18	18	15	18
Not computed	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.4	32.4	32.3	31.7	42.2	30.3	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	170	170	142	17	55	—	17
Less than 20 percent	57	57	49	—	16	—	—
20 to 24 percent	46	46	35	—	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	35	35	35	9	18	—	9
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	8	—	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	18	18	9	—	5	—	—
Median	22.1	22.1	22.5	29.7	22.8	—	29.7
\$35,000 or more	51	51	45	10	12	12	10
Less than 20 percent	51	51	45	10	12	12	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	15.9	16.4	10.0	16.3	17.5	10.0

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Occupied housing units	230	230	191
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	31	31	31
1980 to 1984	48	48	42
1970 to 1979	24	24	24
1960 to 1969	31	31	16
1950 to 1959	51	51	33
1940 to 1949	22	22	22
1939 or earlier	23	23	23
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	3	3	3
1 bedroom	82	82	73
2 bedrooms	60	60	54
3 bedrooms	12	12	—
4 bedrooms	23	23	17
5 or more bedrooms	50	50	44
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	230	230	191
Source of water, public system or private company	219	219	180
Sewage disposal, public sewer	204	204	180
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	177	177	147
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	53	53	44
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	—	—	—
1	98	98	82
2	87	87	70
3 or more	45	45	39
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	107	107	86
1989 to March 1990	10	10	10
1985 to 1988	36	36	36
1980 to 1984	25	25	19
1970 to 1979	24	24	15
1969 or earlier	12	12	6
Renter-occupied housing units	123	123	105
1989 to March 1990	66	66	66
1985 to 1988	57	57	39
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	17	17	17
Householder 65 years and over	6	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	230	230	191
1.00 or less persons per room	220	220	181
1.01 or more persons per room	10	10	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	54 114	54 114	62 800
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 633	17 633	17 275
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	62	62	56
Owner-occupied housing units	29	29	23
Renter-occupied housing units	33	33	33

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	74	74	59
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	49	49	43
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	6	6	—
\$600 to \$799	9	9	9
\$800 to \$999	8	8	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	26	26	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 014	1 014	1 043
Not mortgaged	25	25	16
Less than \$100	10	10	10
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	15	15	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	214	214	100—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	31	31	16
Less than 20 percent	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	21	21	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	38.1	38.1	14.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	10	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5	27.5
\$50,000 or more	24	24	24
Less than 20 percent	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6	19.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	123	123	105
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199	9	9	9
\$200 to \$299	26	26	26
\$300 to \$399	24	24	24
\$400 to \$499	26	26	26
\$500 to \$599	12	12	12
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	18	18	—
Median (dollars)	310	310	310
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	33	33	33
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	16
Not computed	9	9	9
Median	44.4	44.4	44.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	46	46	35
Less than 20 percent	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	17	17
Not computed	11	11	—
Median	24.7	24.7	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35	35	28
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	20	20	20
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	—
Median	26.5	26.5	26.5
\$35,000 or more	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Occupied housing units	444	444	313
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	44	44	36
1980 to 1984	20	20	13
1970 to 1979	165	165	134
1960 to 1969	98	98	66
1950 to 1959	68	68	32
1940 to 1949	23	23	8
1939 or earlier	26	26	24
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	18	18	15
1 bedroom	46	46	39
2 bedrooms	204	204	143
3 bedrooms	124	124	71
4 bedrooms	44	44	37
5 or more bedrooms	8	8	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	444	444	313
Source of water, public system or private company	435	435	313
Sewage disposal, public sewer	426	426	313
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	306	306	225
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	19	8
Electricity	114	114	80
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	5	5	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	17	17	17
1	218	218	157
2	171	171	108
3 or more	38	38	31
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	161	161	118
1989 to March 1990	29	29	21
1985 to 1988	93	93	64
1980 to 1984	6	6	6
1970 to 1979	12	12	12
1969 or earlier	21	21	15
Renter-occupied housing units	283	283	195
1989 to March 1990	211	211	146
1985 to 1988	49	49	35
1980 to 1984	15	15	6
1970 to 1979	8	8	8
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	69	69	59
Householder 65 years and over	33	33	27
Owner-occupied housing units	22	22	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	11	11	11
No vehicle available	9	9	9
Complete plumbing facilities	444	444	313
1.00 or less persons per room	419	419	288
1.01 or more persons per room	25	25	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 549	43 549	50 655
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 498	17 498	17 837
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	100	100	82
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	10
Renter-occupied housing units	90	90	72

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	116	116	97
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	99	99	80
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	5	5	5
\$400 to \$499	8	8	8
\$500 to \$599	14	14	8
\$600 to \$799	34	34	21
\$800 to \$999	19	19	19
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	8	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	11	11	11
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	679	679	733
Not mortgaged	17	17	17
Less than \$100	10	10	10
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	100—	100—	100—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	24	24	18
Less than 20 percent	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	30.7	30.7	14.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	46	46	38
Less than 20 percent	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	13	13	13
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.1	27.1	30.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	35	30
Less than 20 percent	22	22	22
20 to 24 percent	13	13	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.0	19.0	18.4
\$50,000 or more	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	283	283	195
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	33	33	33
\$100 to \$199	32	32	32
\$200 to \$299	20	20	14
\$300 to \$399	52	52	29
\$400 to \$499	51	51	51
\$500 to \$599	15	15	13
\$600 to \$749	19	19	16
\$750 to \$999	7	7	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	54	54	7
Median (dollars)	320	320	323
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	100	100	83
Less than 20 percent	33	33	33
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—
35 percent or more	57	57	43
Not computed	7	7	7
Median	45.0	45.0	43.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	97	97	58
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3	—
25 to 29 percent	29	29	29
30 to 34 percent	20	20	20
35 percent or more	16	16	9
Not computed	29	29	—
Median	30.5	30.5	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	74	74	44
Less than 20 percent	25	25	16
20 to 24 percent	18	18	15
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	18	18	—
Median	20.8	20.8	22.0
\$35,000 or more	12	12	10
Less than 20 percent	12	12	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Occupied housing units	28 166	28 166	19 255
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	277	277	136
1985 to 1988	2 531	2 531	1 674
1980 to 1984	3 128	3 128	1 641
1970 to 1979	8 753	8 753	5 369
1960 to 1969	3 585	3 585	2 615
1950 to 1959	5 506	5 506	4 603
1940 to 1949	1 951	1 951	1 473
1939 or earlier	2 435	2 435	1 744
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	325	325	289
1 bedroom	2 860	2 860	2 427
2 bedrooms	8 987	8 987	6 232
3 bedrooms	10 642	10 642	6 593
4 bedrooms	4 312	4 312	3 043
5 or more bedrooms	1 040	1 040	671
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	28 057	28 057	19 194
Source of water, public system or private company	24 719	24 719	18 794
Sewage disposal, public sewer	22 915	22 915	18 421
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	116	116	53
Owner-occupied housing units	57	57	7
Renter-occupied housing units	59	59	46
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	18 151	18 151	15 218
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 410	2 410	291
Electricity	4 962	4 962	2 984
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	311	311	41
All other fuels	2 237	2 237	626
No fuel used	95	95	95
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	1 122	1 122	933
1	8 190	8 190	6 209
2	11 972	11 972	8 204
3 or more	6 882	6 882	3 909
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	18 094	18 094	11 600
1989 to March 1990	2 166	2 166	1 321
1985 to 1988	5 420	5 420	3 412
1980 to 1984	3 380	3 380	1 889
1970 to 1979	4 171	4 171	2 737
1969 or earlier	2 957	2 957	2 241
Renter-occupied housing units	10 072	10 072	7 655
1989 to March 1990	5 274	5 274	4 054
1985 to 1988	3 527	3 527	2 647
1980 to 1984	749	749	566
1970 to 1979	387	387	316
1969 or earlier	135	135	72
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	979	979	554
Householder 65 years and over	5 461	5 461	4 213
Owner-occupied housing units	3 932	3 932	2 854
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	35	35	21
No telephone in unit	87	87	51
No vehicle available	688	688	569
Complete plumbing facilities	28 050	28 050	19 202
1.00 or less persons per room	27 558	27 558	18 955
1.01 or more persons per room	492	492	247
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	116	116	53
1.00 or less persons per room	107	107	53
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 232	38 232	39 587
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 031	22 031	21 004
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 013	3 013	2 132
Owner-occupied housing units	926	926	482
Renter-occupied housing units	2 087	2 087	1 650

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rapid City, SD MSA	Pennington County	
		Total	Rapid City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	13 103	13 103	9 496
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	9 178	9 178	6 556
Less than \$300 -----	143	143	120
\$300 to \$399 -----	599	599	415
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 183	1 183	849
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 481	1 481	1 066
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 752	2 752	1 916
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 773	1 773	1 245
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 047	1 047	796
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	158	158	121
\$2,000 or more -----	42	42	28
Median (dollars) -----	677	677	673
Not mortgaged -----	3 925	3 925	2 940
Less than \$100 -----	51	51	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 051	1 051	702
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 743	1 743	1 400
\$300 to \$399 -----	728	728	531
\$400 to \$499 -----	217	217	184
\$500 or more -----	135	135	123
Median (dollars) -----	246	246	249
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 678	2 678	1 862
Less than 20 percent -----	664	664	476
20 to 24 percent -----	363	363	266
25 to 29 percent -----	235	235	153
30 to 34 percent -----	321	321	233
35 percent or more -----	1 048	1 048	689
Not computed -----	47	47	45
Median -----	30.8	30.8	30.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 940	3 940	2 772
Less than 20 percent -----	1 629	1 629	1 252
20 to 24 percent -----	852	852	584
25 to 29 percent -----	575	575	364
30 to 34 percent -----	473	473	282
35 percent or more -----	411	411	290
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	22.0	22.0	21.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 382	3 382	2 482
Less than 20 percent -----	1 781	1 781	1 333
20 to 24 percent -----	950	950	700
25 to 29 percent -----	494	494	318
30 to 34 percent -----	116	116	100
35 percent or more -----	41	41	31
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	19.4	19.4	19.2
\$50,000 or more -----	3 103	3 103	2 380
Less than 20 percent -----	2 442	2 442	1 855
20 to 24 percent -----	466	466	377
25 to 29 percent -----	172	172	125
30 to 34 percent -----	13	13	13
35 percent or more -----	10	10	10
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	14.1	14.1	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 919	9 919	7 645
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	217	217	177
\$100 to \$199 -----	957	957	814
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 411	1 411	1 065
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 178	2 178	1 682
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 147	2 147	1 864
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 199	1 199	1 061
\$600 to \$749 -----	571	571	494
\$750 to \$999 -----	280	280	245
\$1,000 or more -----	42	42	35
No cash rent -----	917	917	208
Median (dollars) -----	390	390	399
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	2 418	2 418	2 037
Less than 20 percent -----	119	119	106
20 to 24 percent -----	187	187	137
25 to 29 percent -----	308	308	293
30 to 34 percent -----	199	199	179
35 percent or more -----	1 444	1 444	1 210
Not computed -----	161	161	112
Median -----	46.9	46.9	46.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 306	3 306	2 302
Less than 20 percent -----	349	349	277
20 to 24 percent -----	550	550	410
25 to 29 percent -----	564	564	437
30 to 34 percent -----	509	509	405
35 percent or more -----	875	875	713
Not computed -----	459	459	60
Median -----	29.6	29.6	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 851	2 851	2 235
Less than 20 percent -----	1 187	1 187	954
20 to 24 percent -----	782	782	661
25 to 29 percent -----	361	361	333
30 to 34 percent -----	134	134	126
35 percent or more -----	131	131	124
Not computed -----	256	256	37
Median -----	20.7	20.7	21.1
\$35,000 or more -----	1 344	1 344	1 071
Less than 20 percent -----	1 095	1 095	881
20 to 24 percent -----	127	127	120
25 to 29 percent -----	16	16	16
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-
Not computed -----	106	106	54
Median -----	13.7	13.7	14.3

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Rapid City, SD MSA -----	81 343	15.4	33 741	16.2	RAPID CITY CITY, PENNINGTON COUNTY—Con.				
PENNINGTON COUNTY					Tract 109.01 (pt.) -----	5 708	12.5	2 161	12.1
Total -----	81 343	15.4	33 741	16.2	Tract 109.02 (pt.) -----	1 349	14.2	614	15.1
Rapid City city -----	54 523	13.3	22 530	13.4	Tract 109.03 (pt.) -----	1	—	1	—
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN PENNINGTON COUNTY					Tract 110.01 (pt.) -----	2 775	15.2	1 003	16.4
Tract 108 -----	4 062	11.8	2 008	11.3	Tract 110.02 (pt.) -----	3 839	15.6	1 426	15.8
Tract 109.01 -----	5 993	12.6	2 277	12.2	Tract 110.03 (pt.) -----	1 921	15.3	719	14.3
Tract 109.02 -----	2 933	14.4	1 270	15.4	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	2 695	14.2	1 301	15.2
Tract 109.03 -----	5 619	15.6	1 909	15.3	Tract 112 -----	2 976	14.7	1 304	15.2
Tract 110.01 -----	2 775	15.2	1 003	16.4	Tract 113 (pt.) -----	4 238	10.9	1 678	11.6
Tract 110.02 -----	4 034	15.6	1 490	15.9	Tract 114 (pt.) -----	2 238	13.4	654	14.8
Tract 110.03 -----	3 545	15.0	1 292	14.5	REMAINDER OF PENNINGTON COUNTY				
Tract 111 -----	2 695	14.2	1 301	15.2	Tract 108 (pt.) -----	10	20.0	7	28.6
Tract 113 -----	5 324	10.6	2 149	11.5	Tract 109.01 (pt.) -----	285	14.4	116	13.8
Tract 114 -----	7 270	14.7	2 603	15.1	Tract 109.02 (pt.) -----	1 584	14.6	656	15.7
RAPID CITY CITY, PENNINGTON COUNTY					Tract 109.03 (pt.) -----	5 618	15.6	1 908	15.4
Tract 101 -----	359	9.7	118	11.0	Tract 110.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 102 -----	1 432	15.4	846	15.8	Tract 110.02 (pt.) -----	195	15.9	64	17.2
Tract 103 -----	6 407	11.0	2 598	10.7	Tract 110.03 (pt.) -----	1 624	14.8	573	14.7
Tract 104 -----	5 080	10.5	2 113	11.1	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 105 -----	2 092	14.5	880	14.9	Tract 113 (pt.) -----	1 086	9.1	471	11.3
Tract 106 -----	3 091	15.6	1 274	14.9	Tract 114 (pt.) -----	5 032	15.3	1 949	15.2
Tract 107 -----	4 270	15.8	1 839	15.7	Tract 115 -----	2 793	15.6	1 057	16.5
Tract 108 (pt.) -----	4 052	11.8	2 001	11.2	Tract 116 -----	3 357	34.1	1 530	34.6
					Tract 117 -----	5 236	27.1	2 880	30.0

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—South Dakota

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	3.2	2.1	1.0	0.8
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be. If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="checkbox"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="checkbox"/> No		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="checkbox"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="checkbox"/> Other		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more	
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 room <input type="checkbox"/> 4 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 7 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 2 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 5 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 8 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 3 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 6 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 9 or more rooms		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$80 <input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="checkbox"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more	
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
FOR CENSUS USE			
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	D. Months vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more	G. DO ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	C1. Vacancy status <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> QA <input type="checkbox"/> JIC 1 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6 <input type="checkbox"/> JIC 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> IA <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 <input type="checkbox"/> SM <input type="checkbox"/>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	F. Cov. <input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>e. Other utilities</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	<p>f. Other utilities</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

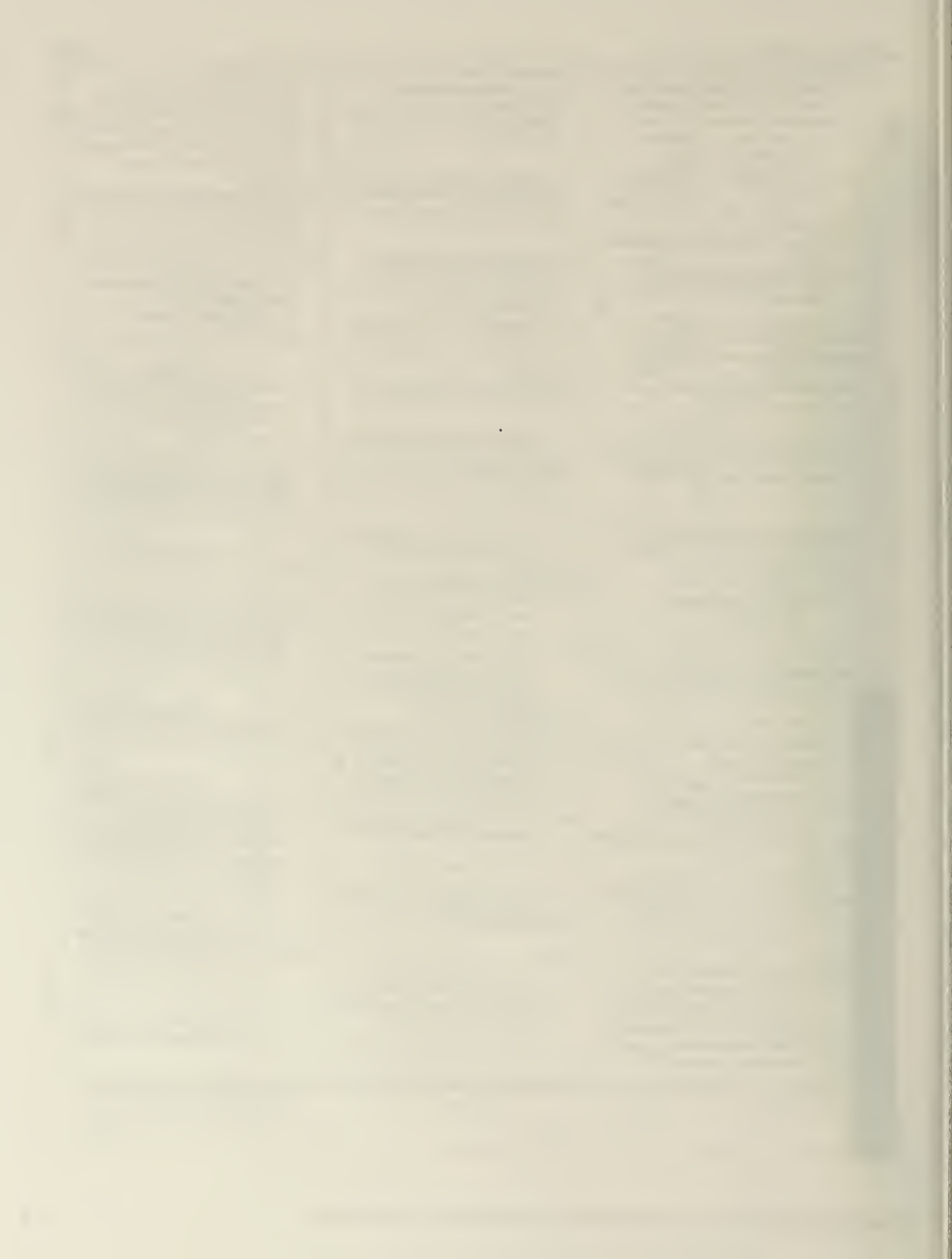
Please turn to page 6. ➔

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<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home — Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>_____ Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>_____ Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 } Go to 28 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier } <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> Never worked } Skip to 32 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? (Continued from previous page)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? (Continued from previous page)</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

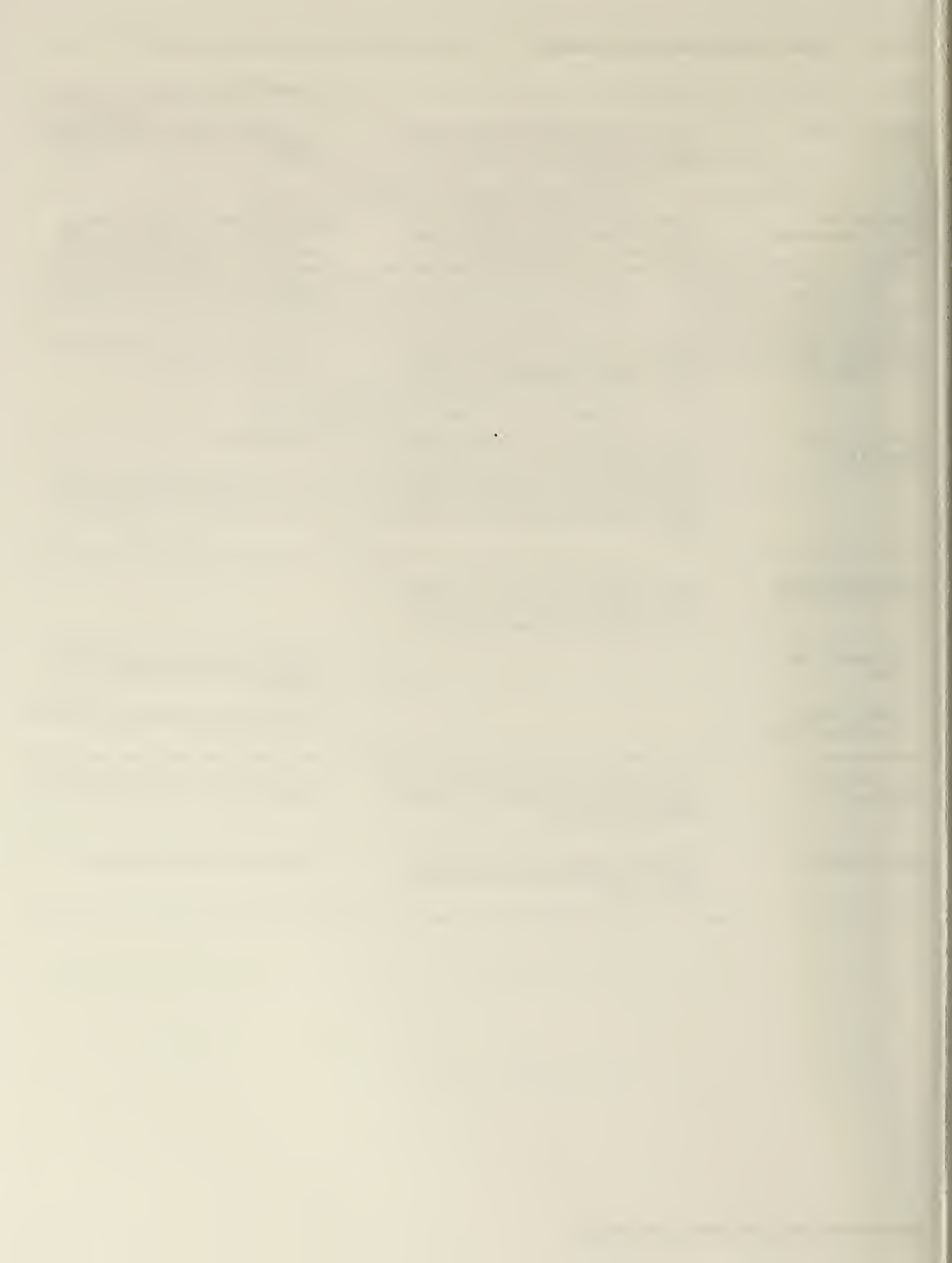
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

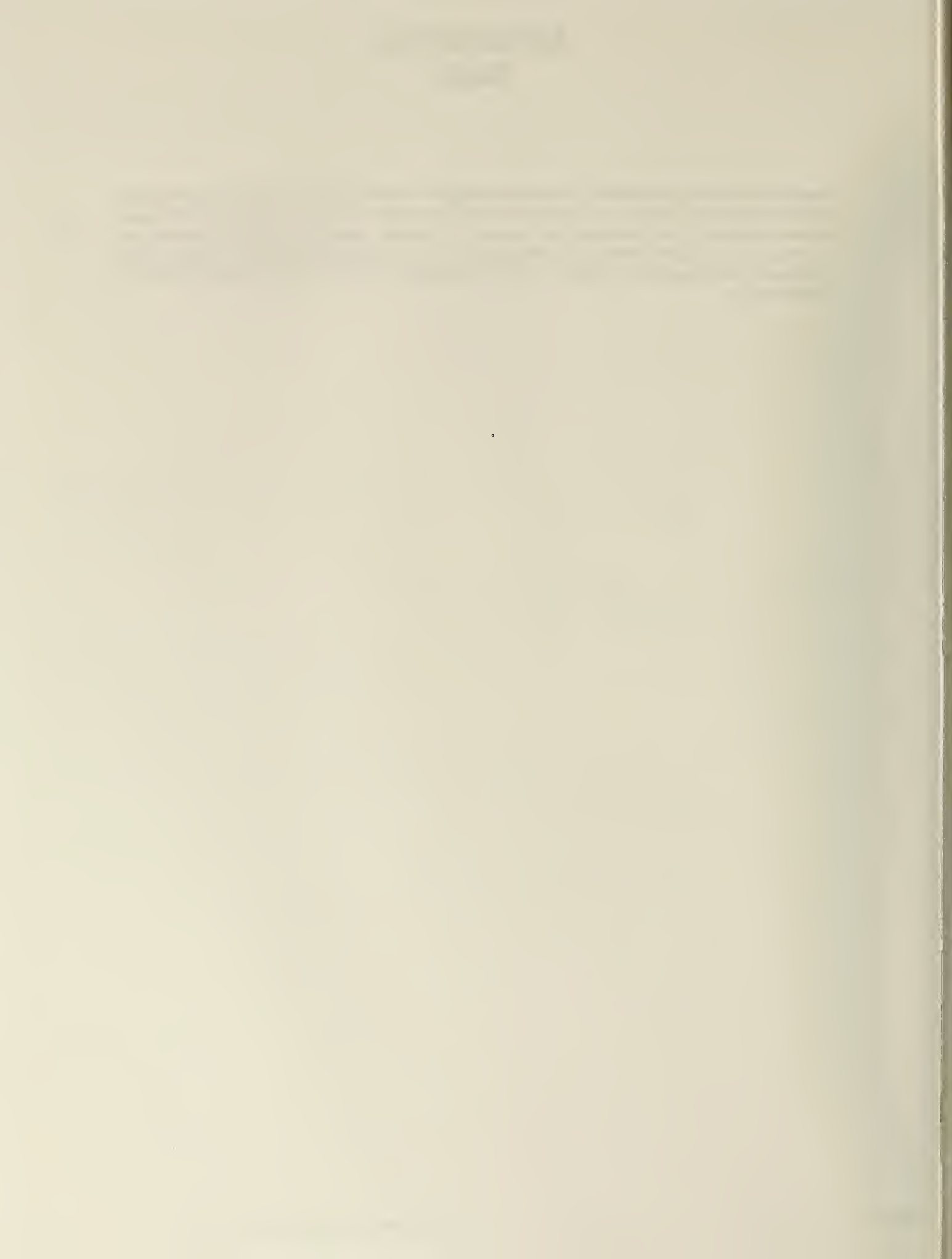
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



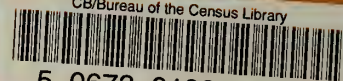
APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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